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PEACE CONFEREES IN LONDON GATHER FOR FIRST SESSION

M. Novakovich Nominated
to Preside in Deliberations
Over Settlement of the
Balkan Situation

TWO BIG QUESTIONS

Division of Conquered Terri-
tory and Peace With Tur-
key Vital Problems Which
Confront Arbitrators

LONDON—The peace conference meets at midday today. Monsieur Novakovich, political doyen of the conference, has been nominated as chairman by the allies. It was thought that this honor would have fallen to Monsieur Venezelos or Monsieur Danef, but the two most distinguished delegates, but Novakovich was nominated by Venezelos and unanimously elected.

It has been decided by the allies that the question of peace with Turkey shall be first settled and then the question of division of the conquered territory, while finally assent of the powers will have to be obtained.

The ambassadors will meet simultaneously at the foreign office, beginning their sittings probably on Tuesday. They will keep their governments duly informed of the course of negotiations. The strictest secrecy will be maintained, nothing being made public but official bulletins issued to the entire press. In these circumstances the public may be disappointed that inspired statements may be dismissed as usual, and in this way refrain from encouraging publication of unauthenticated nonsense which became common during the war.

Monsieur Danef gave a long interview Sunday to a representative of Le Temps in Paris, to which city he was paying a flying visit. He began by dismissing as unwarranted the statement published throughout the press that Bulgaria was about to join the triple alliance. Bulgaria, he explained, would not cripple herself by any treaty engagements beyond those of the quadruple alliance.

He then went on to justify the action of the allies in declaring war. The policy of trusting to the great powers to ameliorate the condition of Macedonia collapsed, he explained, when the Austro-Russian understanding terminated. From that moment it was clear that the allies would have to solve the question for themselves, and they believed they had solved it in a way most conducive to the peace of Europe. Three main points to be settled might be summed up as Adrianople, the Adriatic and the islands.

On the point of Adrianople, Bulgaria would prove adamant. It was a question solely between her and Turkey. Adrianople was being starved out, and in a few days must surrender. In no case would Bulgaria agree to restore it. The condition of the Turkish army might have improved, but not more than that of Bulgaria. Two divisions serving in Macedonia had been released for service in Thrace while reserves which had been persistently training during the war were now in a position to add 50,000 men to the ranks before Tchataldja.

Into the bargain of this 15,000 volunteers had been already enrolled in the conquered districts. The allies would stand together as one man on this point as on all others and Turkey must give in or the war would continue. A war indemnity would be required but the allies would assume a portion of the Turkish debt in proportion to the territory assigned to them. The mission of the London conference was confined entirely to the question of peace with Turkey. The question of division of the conquered territory would be dealt with separately as would any differences which might arise over this with the great powers.

Certain points he desired finally to make perfectly clear. First, the Balkan states had never been incited to their action by any great power; secondly, they believed they had acted entirely in the interests of general peace by liquidating the eastern question; thirdly, no pressure had been placed on them so far by any great power; fourthly, the great powers had all admitted that the achievements of war must be supported by peace following it; fifthly, the quadruple alliance would in no circumstances be disturbed by difficulty of coming to terms over conquered territory. Whatever terms might be come to, the solidarity of the alliance would be maintained.

AMUNDSEN HONORED IN PARIS

PARIS—President Fallieres today received Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole. Mr. Amundsen is to be received by the president of the municipal council. Tonight he will be the guest of the Sorbonne and will be presented with the grand medal of the Geographical Society.

EFFICIENCY OF SEALERS IS REPORTED IMPROVING

Greater efficiency among the sealers of weights and measures of Massachusetts was found during the conferences held recently in different parts of the state by Daniel C. Palmer, state commissioner of weights and measures, according to Amasa S. K. Clark, secretary of the Massachusetts Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures.

Among the sealers in the cities and populous towns there appeared to be a very clear understanding of the work assigned to them, but in some of the rural communities the sealers were not so proficient as they should be.

Mr. Clark said that this was not to be wondered at when it is considered that some of these sealers receive only a few dollars per year for their work.

The association of which Mr. Clark is secretary is to hold its annual convention in the Ford building Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Heads of the weights and measures departments of other New England states and a representative from the national standard bureau at Washington are expected to be present.

RAILROAD MEN WITNESSES

NEW YORK—But two witnesses were examined today by the grand jury which is investigating the alleged monopoly of transportation in New England by the New Haven railroad. They were J. E. Dalrymple, vice-president of the Grand Trunk, and Benjamin Campbell, head of the traffic department of the New Haven.

WOMEN PROGRESS IN WALK FOR SUFFRAGE

NEW YORK—Twenty young women, carrying long Alpine staffs and with "votes for women" printed in big black letters across the haversacks suspended from their shoulders, started today from Broadway and Two Hundred and Forty-second street to walk to Albany. They will cover not more than 10 miles daily and plan to march into the capital on Dec. 31 in time to attend the inauguration of Governor-elect Sulzer on Jan. 1. They will present to the new executive a petition asking him to aid the women in securing the ballot.

While 20 left this city today, only 12 of them will make the complete "hike."

RAILWAY STRIKE ENDS AND MEN GO BACK, LOSING WEEK'S PAY

LONDON—The strike on the North Eastern railway has come to an end. There was perhaps never very much heart in it, the men, in spite of the syndicalist argument that the struggle between capital and labor is one in which no agreement needs to be kept, having put themselves in the wrong from the first by failing to give seven days' notice.

The government commissioner has reported that Knox was not intoxicated and disorderly, or intoxicated and incapable and therefore not intoxicated in a police court sense. In these circumstances he has been granted a free pardon and will be reinstated by the company.

On the other hand the strikers though they are all to be reinstated will be fined a week's pay whilst compensation will be afforded the men taken out during the strike or promoted during the strike who will be again replaced by reinstatement of the strikers.

The decision is anything but a popular one among the advanced section and the Daily Herald describes the decision as adding insult to injury. There is no doubt that the unwarrantable description of the strike by certain papers as a strike for the right to be intoxicated has very much embittered the labor situation and done more to exasperate men and render further troubles possible than any troubles likely to come out of the present working conditions.

Clean journalism forges just that much farther ahead every day through the kindness of its well-wishers and friends who daily pass along their copies of THE MONITOR to neighbors, friends and strangers.

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State Commissioner Who
Says Inspection of Weights
and Measures Improves



DANIEL C. PALMER

WOMEN PROGRESS IN WALK FOR SUFFRAGE

The remainder acted as an escort as far as Yonkers, which was reached at 10:55 o'clock. It was announced by Miss Rosalie Jones, "general" in charge of the "army," that there would be escorts from town to town composed of members of the local suffrage organizations.

The party of walkers were escorted by an automobile. They plan to spend the night at Irvington.

The women reached Yonkers more than an hour ahead of their schedule. When they started to make speeches in Getty square, Yonkers, they were stopped by Dan Wolf, chief of police, and forced to get a permit.

JUDGE ARCHBALD DEFENSE IS BEGUN IN U. S. SENATE

WASHINGTON—Judge Archbald's defense, which chiefly consists of denial that the charges of impeachment heard for the past two weeks before the Senate "set forth anything which constitutes an impeachable offense," was begun by Attorney Worthington and Simpson today.

The accused commerce court judge denies in the instance of the Katy Dicum bank purchase, the subject of the first charge, that he "willfully or unlawfully or corruptly or otherwise" took any advantage of his official position to compel the Erie railroad to sell property to himself or partner, Edward Williams.

The theory of the defense is one of purity of motive throughout a long list of business negotiations between Judge Archbald and interests involved in litigation before his court.

It now appears that Henry Cannon, head of various railroad corporations on the Pacific coast who took the Archbalds abroad in 1910 is in Florida, and will not be summoned. He is a cousin of Mrs. Archbald. Four days' has been promised as the maximum time required to present the testimony for the respondent.

NEW COINS ARE READY FOR GIFTS

Col. George H. Doty, assistant United States treasurer for Boston, received this morning \$60,000 in new coins for holiday gift use. There was \$40,000 in gold coins of \$2.50, \$5, \$10 and \$20; \$20,000 in silver and \$300 in coppers, weighing 144 pounds, 1120 pounds and 210 pounds respectively. The allowance is said to be smaller than usual.

ESPARTA IS HERE WITH BIG CARGO FOR THE HOLIDAYS

George R. M. Savary of Brooklyn, N. Y., a passenger on the United Fruit Company's steamer Esparta, from Port Limon, Costa Rica, has been awarded a contract to build a tug for the Costa Rican government, and he came home to secure material for the work. Mr. Savary left for New York. Gillerino Loesener and Federico Alverly, residents of Guatemala, were also passengers, coming here to study civil engineering. Edward W. Parmenter of Boston was also on board.

A big cargo of fruit for the holiday trade is being taken out of the liner at her berth at Long wharf today. She had 31,000 stems of bananas, 81 boxes of oranges and a quantity of grape fruit on board.

Captain Mader reported sighting a heavily constructed timber raft on Dec. 11 about 12 miles south of Alligator reef, straits of Florida.

DANGERS TO TOWER DENIED BY OFFICIAL

Denial is made to the reports that construction of the Boylston street subway will affect the tower of the Old South church in Copley square, which has been leaning for some 38 years. The refutation is made by J. Wells Moras, chairman of a standing committee of the church, which has this matter in charge.

He says the tower has not moved three inches in 20 years and that its foundations are ample and will remain so. The engineers, he says, have given the subject their closest study and find there is no danger.

GOVERNOR WILSON REACHES NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The steamship Bermudian, with Woodrow Wilson and his family on board, arrived early today, but was held at quarantine until nearly 8 o'clock. The vessel then proceeded to her dock, where she was due at 8:15. Mr. Wilson planned to go direct to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and then to Trenton.

Governor Wilson positively refused to discuss public matters at the pier and said that he had no appointments to announce and did not know when he would leave. While in Bermuda he answered 700 letters.

FUND INVESTIGATION WITNESSES NAMED

WASHINGTON—Announcement was made today of the list of witnesses who are to appear before the Clapp committee investigating campaign expenses, scheduled to resume its inquiry Tuesday morning. Chairman Clapp said the committee probably would call William R. Hearst as the first witness.

The other witnesses here are: William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company of Boston; Victor Rosewater, former chairman of the national Republican committee; Joseph Foraker, former senator from Ohio; Charles Grosvenor, former representative from Ohio, and John L. Kennedy, former Democratic national committee man from Nebraska.

WEEK FOR CANNED MEAT IS PLANNED

B. M. Fernald, former Governor of Maine, and J. A. Lee of Chicago were principal guests at a luncheon given at the Boston City Club today by the wholesale grocers of New England. The object of the gathering was to give an opportunity for the discussion of plans for "canned week," a period when the substitution of canned for fresh meat will be urged in an effort to reduce the price of meat.

The observance will take place in various cities simultaneously. Final details have not yet been worked out, but April 1 has been proposed as the date.

MOTORBOAT MEN PLAN ASSOCIATION

Leading motor boat and engine manufacturers and dealers, not now connected with any organization, are planning to form a new association, to be known as the Eastern Motor Boat and Engine Association. A committee has been appointed and will report soon.

UNITED IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE DECIDES TO GO AFTER COAL MEN

Joseph J. Leonard, President, Says Important Disclosures Will Be Made to Governor and the Attorney-General

ACTION DETERMINED

Assurance that action would be brought and pressed against coal dealers who are alleged to be charging exorbitant prices was given by Joseph J. Leonard, president of the United Improvement Association, at the close of a meeting of the executive board and the special committee of the association at the Boston City Club this afternoon. He said that the executive committee expected to hold a conference with Governor Foss and Attorney General Swift tomorrow when certain facts in the possession of the committee calling attention to other coal conditions would be presented.

Mr. Leonard said: "We have got in touch with citizens of other cities of the state and have been investigating high prices of coal in their communities. We have obtained some interesting facts especially from the city of Worcester. We find as a result of the investigation made by the Board of Trade of Worcester that regular coal companies are selling coal at a premium through the independent operators."

"We also find that in some instances coal dealers who have purchased a small part of their coal at a premium are selling all their coal at uniformly high prices. We believe that this condition exists in Boston."

Recently the association appealed to the Governor for relief from the high price of coal. Some general facts were submitted at that time. Governor Foss took up the complaint with the attorney-general, who pointed out that under the statute of the state the quickest method for the association to obtain redress was by presenting its facts to a justice of the superior court.

The statute in question permits the revoking of the license of any coal dealer who is found to be charging exorbitant prices or combining with other coal dealers to raise the price of coal.

The Governor informed the officials of the association of this statute telling them how they might proceed in the undertaking, at the same time saying that if they did not care to press the question it would be taken up through the Governor's office.

Soon afterward the officials of the association informed the Governor that the meeting of the executive committee would be held today and that a conference with him and the attorney-general was desired for tomorrow.

The association some time ago gave public notice that unless the price of coal was reduced by Dec. 15 it would proceed to take action to bring about the reduction in the manner allowed by law.

Several coal dealers in the city declare that they will not reduce the price of anthracite despite the announcement made by the improvement association. They claim that there is a shortage in hard coal in the city and one of them, Henry A. Frost, president of the Frost Coal Company, says he has just laid off 10 teams because he has practically no coal. He says he wrote to a dealer on Dec. 6 asking for coal and no reply came. He further said that he was paying a premium for his coal.

ANTHRACITE TRUST PARTLY DISSOLVED BY SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON—Declaring that the general combination of Pennsylvania railroads alleged by the government to form the "Anthracite Coal Trust" had not been established, the supreme court today partially dissolved the trust by holding that the so-called 65 per cent case. The men were held in \$5000 bail. More arrests are expected today.

ACTUAL APPRAISAL OF NEW HAVEN URGED ON CONGRESS BY RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON—A resolution, directing the secretary of commerce and labor to determine the physical valuation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad as the preliminary step in its condemnation and purchase by the United States was offered in the House today by Representative Victor Berger of Wisconsin.

The resolution declares that the New Haven road furnishes "another glaring illustration that under private ownership and private management of railroads the interest of the public is made subservient to private interest by speculation, poor service and exorbitant rates," and directs the department of commerce

HEARING ON COPLEY SQUARE IMPROVEMENT ASKED FOR BY MAYOR

Mayor Fitzgerald has asked the street committee to grant a hearing on the change in streets and rearrangement of car tracks required by the Bourne plan for beautifying Copley square.

Frank A. Bourne, author of the Copley square plan, has placed the approximate cost of his scheme at \$175,000. In a communication to the mayor he has itemized the expenses. Among the larger items are: Excavation, piling, concrete and granite, about \$146,500. Paving, \$14,000. Iron work, \$400. Fixtures for the gardens, \$4000. Architect's fees, \$2500. Trees and shrubbery, \$1924.

DR. ALSBERG IS TO SUCCEED DR. WILEY

WASHINGTON—President Taft today named Dr. Carl Alsberg to succeed Dr. Harvey W. Wiley as chief of the chemical bureau of agriculture and chief administrator of the pure food law.

Dr. Alsberg is now employed in the bureau of plant industry of the agricultural department as chemical biologist. He was born in Germany and appointed to the government service from Massachusetts.

COMMITTEE DELVES INTO MONEY CONTROL

WASHINGTON—The Pujo money trust investigating committee aims, at the resumption of the hearing this afternoon, to get at the core of the inquiry.

Bankers from New York and outlying cities and towns have been subpoenaed to answer questions as to the extent of New York's control over the bank deposits of the nation and the extent to which a few men may control the chief banking activities of New York.

THREE PERMITS ASKED TO ADD TO CAPITAL STOCK

Three petitions for authority to issue additional capital stock to improve property were filed today with the state board of gas and electric light commissioners. The North Adams Gas Light Company asks permission to issue 4000 shares at \$130 each; the Leominster Electric Light and Power Company for permission to issue 1500 shares at \$100 each and the Leominster Gas Company for 1250 at \$100 each.

NEW PASSENGER AGENT NAMED

Appointment of John F. Pierce of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company to the position of district passenger agent for the New England states and maritime provinces was announced today at the Grand Trunk office. He is to be stationed in Boston.

Mr. Pierce has been in this city for two years handling the summer business of his company on the St. Lawrence river, great lakes and the Thousand islands.

TWO PUBLISHERS HELD
Herbert S. Virtue of Newton Highlands, and John B. Williams, Jr., of Brookline, two Boston book publishers, were arraigned in superior criminal court today on indictments charging larceny of \$87,075 from Mrs. J. Fred Rogers, in connection with the "editions de luxe" case. The men were held in \$5000 bail. More arrests are expected today.

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and labor to give Congress an estimate on the road's "actual value."

Mr. Berger, in advocating his measure, declared that while the resolution might not result in the purchase of the road by the government, it would at least definitely settle its real value—minus the "watered stock."

GASOLINE TO JUMP SEVEN CENTS GALLON ON FIRST DAY OF YEAR

Standard Oil Company Notifies Its Agents of Advance in Wholesale Price From Ten to Seventeen Cents

TAXI MEN COMPLAIN

Higher Rates for Riding in Boston Streets May Result—Big Demand Is Said to Be Cause of Increase

Gasoline will be jumped to 17 cents a gallon on Jan. 1, an increase of seven cents at wholesale, according to notices being sent out by the Standard Oil Company. Corresponding increases to the automobilists will bring the price up as high as 23 cents a gallon, say the consumers.

Enormous increases in the demand resulting from the growing use of automobiles is said to have taxed the production beyond the present capacity of the wells and refining works. Officials of the Standard explain that contracts made last January on a flat 10-cent basis continued despite the steady increase in the wholesale price and that for some time the price was 16 cents to the rest of the trade and consequently the company had been losing money. No contracts will be made in future, they say. While owners of automobiles differ in their opinion as to the effect, the taxicab companies are up in arms over the advance and say they will appeal to the police commissioner asking permission to increase their rates.

Some of the automobile dealers, as well as the oil men, say that there must be a great increase in the development of the oil wells to catch up with the ever growing demand.

Shipments of oil abroad have been curtailed and in some cases entirely cut off in an effort to keep pace with the call in the United States, according to oilmen.

The present oil situation recalls that of five years ago when word was passed about the land that the wells were running out. The price went up. When it reached the top notch oil men went into Texas, Kansas, Louisiana and California, sunk wells, struck plenty of oil, sold it at big profit and the price dropped back.

Advance Starts Tuesday

Gasoline will cost 17 cents a gallon beginning tomorrow, according to W. D. McMillan, manager of the Boston branch of the Standard Oil Company of New York, except in cases where companies have contracts with the oil concerns. All contracts, however, expire on Jan. 1 to every one. Then a flat rate of 17 cents will be maintained. The rate may possibly go higher.

This, however, he explained was not a

(Continued on page five, column one)

TEA PARTY DEFENDED AS ACT OF PATRIOTS PROCEEDING CALMLY

"Great because it was fearless and sober and because it led to great results," was the characterization of the Boston tea party given by Sherwin L. Cook in an answer today to Congressman Curley's disparaging comment on this historic event in a debate in Congress Saturday.

Mr. Cook was speaking at a meeting of the Shedd Family Association in the parlors of the Park Street church, an occasion and time well chosen as today is the 130th anniversary of the tea party and one of the Shedd family bore a prominent part in the affair.

DENVER WATER CASE DATE SET

WASHINGTON—The Denver water case was set today for argument Jan. 6 in the United States supreme court. This is the suit to restrain the commissioners of Denver from purchasing a private waterplant.

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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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RACIAL DIFFERENCES ARE AUSTRIA'S PROBLEM EXPLAINS PROMINENT CROATIAN ATTORNEY

M. H. Hinkovich Says Slavic Element in Army and Navy Balks Nation's Designs and He Expects Serbia to Get Adriatic Towns Without Force

PREDICTS GREECE WILL HAVE SALONIKA

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—For several years past, attention has been directed in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor to the growing change which is taking place in the Austrian empire.

The fact is not generally appreciated that that monarchy which, previous to the campaign of Koniggratz, had been a German power, is slowly and steadily becoming a Slavonic power. In spite of this, the government remains strongly German, and the effort is persistently maintained in Vienna of keeping the Slavonic provinces of the empire in a state inferior to the two chief partners, the Austrian and the Magyar.

It is this which has led to the perpetual struggle with the Czechs in Bohemia, the southern Slavs who inhabit Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Slavonia and the Dalmatian coast, as well as the Roumanians of Transylvania.

Slavonic Majority Felt

The immediate effect has been to keep the Austrian empire in a state of political unrest. The Slavs, who now represent the majority of the population, are beginning more and more to make their influence felt. Instead of recognizing the effect of her own annexations, Austria has tried to force them by diplomacy, with the effect that probably the only reason which has prevented her from declaring war on Serbia today has been her doubt as to how such a policy would be received by the Slavonic army corps, which are admittedly amongst the best fighters in her army.

In such circumstances, The Christian Science Monitor was glad to take advantage of an opportunity of an interview with M. Hinkovich, a gentleman intimately acquainted with the policy adopted by the government of the Republic within recent years. M. Hinkovich is a Croatian, and a Croatian is another way of saying a Catholic Serb.

The population of that division of the Austrian empire is divided mainly between what are known as the Croats and the Serbians. In blood, in descent, in ideals, in everything which constitutes a race, the Serbian and the Croatian are one. The sole dividing point is that, while the Serbian has adopted the Latin, and whilst the Serbian has remained a member of the Greek church, the Croatian has become a member of the church of Rome.

Monsieur Hinkovich is a member of the Croatian bar, and it was he who led for the defendants in the great treason trial at Agram in the year 1908.

The course of the course he took upon this occasion brought him in conflict with the government at Vienna. As a result he became a political exile and has taken up his abode in Paris. Being on a visit to London, and being interested in the policy of The Christian Science Monitor, he kindly called at the European office, with a view to explaining the difficulties in which the Austrian

government found itself today in its disputes with the government at Belgrade.

M. Hinkovich Speaks

The defeat of Austria, in the seven weeks war with Prussia, Monsieur Hinkovich began, led to a redistribution of the German states. As a result of that war, Austria emerged a shadow of her former greatness. The dual monarchy of Austria and Hungary had to seek compensation elsewhere, and they sought it in the only direction possible, eastward.

From that moment, Salonika became the goal of Austrian ambition. A glance at the map is sufficient to show that the direct route lay through Serbia. The absorption of the Serb states and peoples became naturally the target of Austrian ambition. For the time being Turkey was too dangerous to meddle with, and Vienna was not in a position to undertake new battles.

The dual alliance formed with her old enemy Prussia, gave her, however, a great moral support in Europe, and she began to feel her way steadily eastward. When the Russians came to San Stefano and the new Balkan states were carved out, Count Andrassy, as the price of Austrian consent, contracted that secret undertaking which gave the dual empire its claims on the Slav provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A generation passed before it was possible to take advantage of that agreement. Then, with Russia disarmed as the result of the Japanese war in the far east, Bosnia and Herzegovina were swept within the limits of the empire.

Meantime, Monsieur Hinkovich continued, Austrian statesmen were making a great mistake in their dealings with the existing Slav population of the empire. That undesirable quantity, the political state, had been invented, and Croatia became, after the manner of Hungary, a political state. A political state is one in which all civil rights belong to a definite nationality. The political state of Croatia placed all political rights in the hands of the Croats alone. The Serbians became civil outcasts, in order that the empire might be held together on the old principle of "divide et impera."

For a time, this worked politically, if it did not morally. A condition of antagonism grew up between the Croats and the Serbians, and this bitterness eventually exploded in the disgraceful riots when, in 1904, the shops and property of the Serbians in Agram and the surrounding towns were sacked by Croatian mobs.

It was after this that, waking up to the efforts of the Austrian government to set Serb against Serb, an attempt was made by certain patriotic Croats to draw together the two great branches of the Serb people in Croatia. An agreement was come to, and has been held to, in spite of Austrian intrigues, ever since. The solidarity of the Serb race in Croatia was proclaimed, and the Croats and the Serbians began to act together as one man.

Rise of Croatian Party

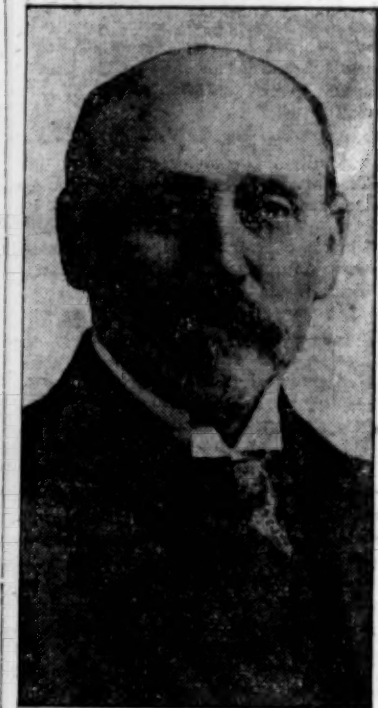
A Croatian national party sprang up, and Austria, finding the policy of divide and rule breaking to pieces in her hands, proceeded, by every conceivable political expedient, to endeavor to break up that party. Election after election took place. Parliament after Parliament was dissolved, but always without any result other than solidifying the new union.

In 1908, Monsieur Hinkovich went on, Count Aehrenthal was contemplating the coup de main of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was necessary, in his eyes, to do something to weaken what was certain to be the Serb opposition to that act. In order to frighten the Croatian Serbs, the famous treason trials of Agram were instituted. Some 52 leaders of the Serb party were put on their trial for high treason, the accusation being that they had conspired to bring about a revolution and to wrest Croatia from the empire.

It was perfectly understood in Agram that this was a political maneuver. It was perfectly understood that there was no truth whatever in the accusation. The intention was at once to alarm the Serbians and to array the Croats against them. The effect was entirely the other way.

The Croatian bar met and determined to devote itself entirely to the defense

Croatian Well Informed
on Government Policies
of Austria in Late Years



(Copyright by The Christian Science Monitor. Photo by Elliott and Fry)
M. H. HINKOVICH

of the Serbian defendants, and M. Hinkovich was elected the leader of the lawyers who undertook the Serbian defense. The trial, before it was over, became something approaching a European scandal. As a result, some 27 of the defendants were acquitted. The rest were condemned to various penalties.

Treason Trial Political

The result was by no means commensurate with the intentions of the government. Although partial conviction had been attained, all Europe understood that the charge had been trumped up for purely political ends. Those ends, M. Hinkovich pointed out, were not only immoral but unintelligent. The whole policy of Austria, on the eve of adding two great Slavonic provinces to her empire, should have been to make friends with the Serb, to establish the closest relations with Belgrade.

To endeavor, in short, to make Vienna and not St. Petersburg, the center of attraction.

Count Aehrenthal completely miscalculated. He proved himself a politician, rather than a statesman. When the trial was over the government proceeded to reckon with the Croatian bar and Monsieur Hinkovich, as the leader of the culprits, was forced to go into exile in Paris. From there, however, he has continued to keep in touch with his native country and has watched with interest the steady adherence of that country to the policy of Serb consolidation.

The incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was carried through with the help of Berlin in the teeth of Russian resistance and anger. During the autumn and winter of 1908-1909, war hung off and on in the balance. There were moments when it seemed as if Serbia was going to force a crisis, and nothing but the fact that Russia did not feel herself strong enough to support the Serbian claim prevented a European war.

At this moment, when King Peter and the crown prince were indulging in not the wisest criticisms of Vienna, a professor of history in the Austrian capital, named Friedjung, published, in the Neue Presse, a series of documents which purported to show that King Peter was engaged in an active conspiracy for fomenting a rebellion in Croatia. The people accused at once instituted an action for libel against Friedjung. The case was tried in Vienna. The evidence proved to be entirely concocted. The professor admitted his mistake, claimed he had been misled, and that those who had supplied him with the information had been misled, too. As a matter of fact, Monsieur Hinkovich declared, as a matter of history, which cannot be denied, those documents were forged, with the knowledge and connivance of Count Aehrenthal. A little later, one of the forgers was brought to trial in Belgrade. The whole sordid story was made public in court, and the final blow was given to the entire fiction.

Croatian Solidarity Grows

The result of all this, however, was to accentuate the solidarity of the Croa-

Much that is illuminating as to acts and conditions leading up to the present strained relations between Austria and Serbia, as well as expert opinion on the question of who shall have certain Turkish towns on the Adriatic and the disposal of Constantinople and Salonika, is related by M. H. Hinkovich in an interview herewith presented. Monsieur Hinkovich is a prominent member of the Croatian bar and led for the defendants in the famous treason trial at Agram in 1908. His courageous course in this event brought him in conflict with the government at Vienna and resulted in his political exile, since which he has resided in Paris. He is intimately acquainted with the policy adopted by the Austrian government in recent years. He professes the belief that Serbia will persist, that Austria will give way without force and that the former will gain Durazzo and San Giovanni di Medua, the Albanian seacoast villages where ports can be developed. He predicts that Salonika, which he regards of immense importance to Europe, will go to Greece, if it goes to the allies, and says it may eventually be a free port.

and the Serbian Slavs, and to render the position of Austria more uncertain than ever. Just as a gambler increases his stakes, so Austria proceeded to gamble with the Croatian constitution.

Unable to destroy the solidarity of the two Serbian branches, the government proceeded to appoint a dictator, to abrogate the constitution and to reduce Croatia to the condition of servile dependence in which she finds herself today. This was all the result of fear, and it had the usual result of fear, it redoubled the very symptoms it was hoped to destroy. The solidarity of the Serbian population of Croatia grew more compact every day, with the result that, anxious as she is to crush the Serbian claim for a port on the Adriatic, Vienna is today prevented from taking her final action by the uncertainty as to what would happen in her own army.

"The press censorship over the military maneuvers," M. Hinkovich said with a smile, "has been particularly severe, but has not prevented us from knowing something of what is taking place. The Austrian and Hungarian regiments are massed along the Serbian frontier. The southern Slavs have been marched northward to the Russian frontier. It was felt it would be perfectly useless to order them to advance upon Belgrade. As a matter of fact, it will be equally useless to bid them advance against the Russian Slavs."

It is the knowledge of this that is causing Austria to halt. You may ask any soldier who knows the imperial army, and he will tell you that the Slav battalions of that army are the very backbone of it. A refusal on their part to march would amount to the extinction of the empire. Nor is this all," M. Hinkovich continued. "The whole Austrian navy is manned by Croats. Every what you call 'blue-jacket' is a Croatian, but not a single officer. Every officer is an Austrian or a Hungarian. The government is afraid to give the men officers of their own nationality, and that is the fleet with which they propose to demonstrate before Durazzo."

Servians in Earnest

When M. Hinkovich was asked whether, in his opinion, the Servians were in earnest or not, he declared with a laugh that he was absolutely positive of it. Austria's policy has made a port upon the Adriatic a matter of life or death to them as a nation. The duties on the Austrian frontier are prohibitive. The great mass of their exports are swine, and whenever there is any straining of relations between Belgrade and Vienna, it is discovered that swine fever has broken out, and every Serbian hog is held there until Belgrade gives way, a moment which always synchronizes

with the disappearance of the swine fever.

Asked whether Durazzo and San Giovanni di Medua were the valuable places they have been declared to be, M. Hinkovich said that, of course, they were not ports at all. They are Turkish Albanian villages on the sea. What they offer is the opportunity of making ports and harbors. Those ports and harbors will have to be designed, constructed and linked up by railways with Serbia. The Servians are prepared and able to do this. Nobody knows better than they do that at the present moment to call them ports is perfectly ridiculous.

Asked whether he felt sure that Serbia would stick to her guns, he declared that personally, he had no doubt on the subject. Vienna will have to give way or there will be war, and if there is war, the war will not be with Serbia alone, but with the whole Balkan confederation and with Russia.

Thinks Vienna Will Yield

At the same time, he continued, I do not think there will be war. Had Austria dared to take the plunge, she would have taken it a month ago, when the Serbian border was denuded of troops and when she could have crossed the Danube without opposition. A month hence, her position will be still worse. The agitation among her own Slavonic population will have increased. Russia understands this fully and Russia means to prove, in my opinion, on this occasion that she can strike the balance over Count Aehrenthal's deal.

In reply to another question, as to whether he believed that the allies had a fixed arrangement with one another as to the rectification of their borders, he replied No. That is to say, I believe they went to war with a fixed arrangement, but I do not think that they ever contemplated for one moment the success they have met with.

That success has been so far beyond anything they dreamed of, that the consequence is they will have to come to, unless they have already come to, a new agreement as to how far they will support one another.

In my opinion, Serbia will get her ports. Austria's sudden interest in Albania is characteristic but ludicrous. At the very moment she has destroyed the constitution of Croatia, she is interested in procuring a constitution for Albania! Salonika, if it goes to the allies, will go to Greece, but it is a place of immense importance to Europe, and it may eventually be made a free port.

As for Constantinople and the Straits, Bulgaria would, of course, like them, but Bulgaria knows that she cannot take them in the face of Russia. Their fate will have to be settled by the great powers. It may be that Turkey will retain them for the present. That would probably suit Russia best. The alternative would be to internationalize them, and that would destroy Russia's dream of future dominion there, as completely as Austria's dream of seeing her eagles wave over Salonika has been destroyed.

EXPULSION OF GUSTAVE HERVE BEING RESENTED

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—The action of the authorities in arresting and expelling Gustave Herve, the French anti-militarist, who was announced as chief speaker at the international meeting in Rome organized by the Socialists against the interference of the great powers in the settlement of the Balkans, has been received with indignation by the progressive sections of the Italian public.

The executive of the Italian-Socialist party have issued a manifesto characterizing the action of the government as a most grave offense against the elementary rights of citizens and as a direct challenge to the Socialist party. The executive have also instructed the parliamentary Socialist group to enter an interpellation on the subject.

SOUTHERN RUSSIA IN COAL SHORTAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

ODESSA, Russia—Owing to the scarcity of coal in southern Russia, the authorities are urged to purchase a considerable supply of coal from British sources. Because of the absence of fuel a number of works have already been compelled to reduce the number of working hours.

It is argued that steamers carrying coal from the United Kingdom should command a freight of 15s. or 16s. a ton, and it is further pointed out that since the vessels carrying coal to Russia should be able to return laden with grain, the coal owners should raise no objection to supplying the quantity of coal required.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

USUALLY ONCE A MONTH
"Has opportunity knocked at your door yet?"
"Only the opportunity to pay rent."
The Coming Nation.

POWERFUL LITTLE THINGS
Just the little ballots
Several inches wide
Make the mighty movement
When they're multiplied.
—The Coming Nation.

SEEMS EASY TO UNLOOKER
Woodrow Wilson, on the steamer Bermudian, showed his modesty in many a witty saying.
Apropos of the criticism always meted out to the occupants of high places, Mr. Wilson said one day:
"The man who couldn't fill a position of eminence better than the man who actually holds it has yet to be born."
Kansas City Times.

CANDID OPINION
She—Anyhow, you must admit he is a well bred man. Did you notice his knowledge of Aristotle?
He—I did, and if you want my candid opinion, I don't believe he's ever been there.—Minneapolis Journal.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SAVINGS BANKS PROVE SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—In order to inculcate habits of thrift into the rising generation, the New South Wales government some years ago established savings banks in connection with the public schools of that state. The institution has proved very successful.

There are now 710 of these banks in existence, with a credit balance of £11,808 15s. 8d. The deposits and withdrawals during the year amounted to £30,121 13s. 4d. and £29,325 15s. 5d., respectively. The amount withdrawn for deposit to the credit of pupils in the government savings bank was £2,603 5s. 0d. The estimated number of depositors is 60,000.

Since the establishment of these banks, in 1887 the deposits have totaled £405,702, and the withdrawals £393,053. Of this latter sum £96,607 was withdrawn for the purpose of being placed to the credit of the children's accounts in the government savings bank.

BELGIAN PREMIER DECLARES NEED OF STRONG ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The prime minister, referring to the question of Belgian neutrality in the chamber recently, declared that the government would defend it with the greatest energy. He declared that he agreed with the statement of Lord Palmerston that a nation was only able to make her neutrality respected by force of arms.

The government would, he explained, ask for a general organization, which, he maintained, was necessary in order that the country might be secure from all the temptation to which any of her neighbors might be exposed.

Continuing, he explained that the risks they ran had increased to a considerable extent of late. The question was to know whether the guarantors of their neutrality would not be belligerents. National honor and the necessity for security.

GMC TRUCKS

IN SOME classes of service a gasoline truck with motor under the hood, is desirable, while in others the "motor under the seat type" is much more practical.

The comprehensive GMC line offers both types. You can buy what will serve you best.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO.
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN
Makers of Gasoline and Electric Trucks of all Capacities
BOSTON BRANCH—753 BOYLSTON STREET

Box Stationery BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS WARD'S

REASON FOR APPROVAL
"There ought to be only one head to every household," shouted the orator.
"That's true," replied a man in the audience.
"You agree with me!" shouted the speaker.
"I do," roared the man. "I've just paid for hats for nine daughters."—Minneapolis Journal.

NO LACK OF ACTIVITY
"Any busy times going on in this town?"
"You betcher. You oughter see the fellers who blow the whistles, shake the bells and bump the coconut hulls behind the moving-picture scenes in this here place."—Kansas City Star.

NO EXTRAVAGANCE ALLOWABLE
"I would propose giving our new mayor three cheers," announced St. Whiffles at the first meeting of the new town council.
"Make it two cheers," said Hiram Waffle. Remember, we are pledged to economy all along the line."—Pittsburgh Post.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS
Business ought to begin to look up at The Hague pretty soon.—Omaha Bee.

curity demanded an army sufficiently strong to command respect for the neutrality of Belgium and to avert all acts likely to compromise her. It would be ridiculous to discredit the dangers of the situation if Belgium were surrounded by belligerent powers.

A New Idea at Stowell's For Christmas



The Latest Waltham Achievement

The Marsh Patent Watch

Its unique construction corrects a serious defect found in all watches with very light weight solid gold cases.
A slight pressure on a light weight gold watch will destroy its time-keeping qualities by bringing the case in contact with the movement, in many instances completely stopping the watch.
This condition is overcome in the Marsh Watch by a protector, which forms a part of the watch movement and is entirely concealed within the case.

This makes it possible to purchase a light weight solid gold watch which will keep accurate time. It is cased in 14 K. solid gold.

\$25
As to its accuracy and dependability, it is a Waltham.

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The best game for boys and girls from six to sixty. Make the long winter evenings go long 10¢ only by playing

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Ask your toy man or stationer to get it for you or we will mail it on receipt of price.

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Pemberton Sq.
THE BEACON HILL STATIONERS
(Branch Office 28 West St.)

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Books and Stationery
W. B. Clarke & Co.
26 & 28 Tremont St.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—Eddie Foy.
HOLLIS—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Julius Caesar."
PARK—"Maggie Pepper."
PLAYMOUTH—George Arliss in "Disraeli."
ST. JAMES—"David Harum."
TREMONT—"The Rainbow."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"The Argyle Case."
CONEY—"The Feathers."
GARRICK—"Patience."
ILLINOIS—"The Enchantress."
OLYMPIC—"The Million."
OFFER HOUSE—"William Dodge."
LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate."
STEVENS—"Little Women."
POWERS—"Years of Discretion."
PRINCESS—"Bought and Paid For."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—Douglas Fairbanks.
BELASCO—"The Star."
CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven."
COHAN—"Broadway Jones."
COMEDY—"Faust's First Play."
ELLIOTT—"Hindle Wakes."
ELTINGE—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—"Mrs. Astoria."
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—"Wm. Collier."
FULTON—"The Yellow Jacket."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
Hudson—"Mrs. Fiske."
LIBERTY—"Milkstones."
LYCEUM—"Billie Burke."
LYRIC—"The Whirl."
MANHATTAN—"The Whirl."
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."

Leading Events in Athletic World

SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM DEFEATS IRISH RUGBY SQUAD AT DUBLIN

Irish Players Outclassed From the Start by Brilliant Playing of Colonials—Defence of Home Team Weak

LLOYD PLAYED WELL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The South Africans routed the Irish rugby football fifteen by no less than 38 points to nil at Dublin. It was hardly expected that the Irishmen would win after the defeat of Scotland by the Springboks. Nevertheless such a large margin would tend to prove that the home side could not have been at their full strength, though it is averred that they were regarded as quite a good team.

The secret lay, perhaps, in the dashing start made by the Colonials. Taking plenty of risks and adopting most audacious tactics, they swooped down on their opponents, and appeared to demoralize them long before half-time. It was a brilliant exhibition of football, and made the weakness of the Irish defense very conspicuous.

R. A. Lloyd, the Irish stand-off half, was very good but received little assistance. The African forwards were in splendid form, notably Thompson, Knight and the two Morikes, while the three quarters were at times brilliant. The South Africans have now won 16 matches and lost two, scoring in all 325 points against 73 by their opponents.

Having defeated Ireland and Scotland, great interest now attaches to the Welsh and English fixtures. The match against Wales will be on Dec. 14, and against England on Jan. 4. These will undoubtedly be the two hardest international, for it will be remembered that the only two defeats sustained by the Springboks as yet have been at the hands of Newport and London.

All things considered, the home teams should just manage to win, but of course they lack one great advantage which may be their undoing, for they will be scratch sides which have not played to gether more than at most once or twice; whereas the Colonials have been together for a couple of months.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Akron wants a baseball team and has raised \$10,000 for the purpose.

Pitcher Harman of the St. Louis Nationals won 12 of the last 16 games he played in.

Ellis, the former outfielder of the St. Louis Nationals, has been traded to Indianapolis.

President Navin says that there is no chance at all of Manager Jennings going to the New York Americans.

It is reported that the Philadelphia Nationals are after Pitcher Hagerman who was released by the Boston Americans to Denver last spring.

Pittsburgh should be well fortified with outfielders next year with Donlin, Carey, Wilson, Hoffman and Monsor. Then, too, the great Wagner could be put out there if need be.

Reports state that Wolter, the speedy and hard-hitting outfielder of the New York Americans, who was out of the lineup most of last season, will be ready to begin spring training next March.

President Herrmann of the Cincinnati Nationals says that he will not consider any deal that has the name of Bescher in it. He is a great admirer of his fast outfielder and intends to keep him.

One point in President Herrmann's plan of having American league teams play against National league teams after their regular seasons are over, would be to give those cities which do not have teams in each league a chance to see the stars who do not now play in their cities.

WIRELESS PHONE USED 35 MILES

GLOUCESTER—Telephoning by wireless was successfully undertaken Saturday when Professor Pierce talked with Harvard College for 15 minutes from the Freshwater Cove laboratory of John Hays Hammond, Jr., a distance of 35 miles. Apparatus was used that Professor Pierce has recently perfected. He believes it would make sealed telephony between two parts of an army on the move feasible.

TRACK COACH FOR TUFTS

MEDFORD, Mass.—It is expected that a professional coach will be named for the Tufts College track team this evening, when the members of the advisory board meet for that express purpose. Manager L. E. Sterling has announced that he has more than 50 applicants for the position.

WEST SECURES BOTH HONORS IN LAWN TENNIS RANKING

Maurice E. McLoughlin of California Leads in Singles and With T. C. Bundy of Same State Is First in Doubles—W. A. Larned Is Not Rated

SINGLES RANKING FOR 1912

1912	THE FIRST TEN	1911
1	Maurice E. McLoughlin	1
2	R. Norris Williams Jr.	2
3	Wallace F. Johnson	3
4	William F. Clothier	4
5	Nathaniel W. Niles	5
6	Thomas C. Bundy	6
7	Karl H. Behr	7
8	Raymond D. Little	8
9	George P. Gardner Jr.	9
10	Gustav F. Touchard	10

Class 1—George M. Church, Alfred R. Dabney, W. Merrill Hall, F. H. Harris, W. T. Hayes, A. H. Man Jr., Lyle E. Mahan, Denn Mathew, T. R. Fell and Frank J. Sullivan.

Class 2—J. J. Armstrong, Craig Biddle, C. B. Herd, Fred C. Janan, Edward P. Larned, W. S. McElroy, W. H. Mac, J. G. Nelson, P. D. Seward, and Watson M. Washington.

Class 3—Heath Byford, Charles M. Bull Jr., C. S. Cutting, Russell N. Dana, R. H. Palmer, Howard Plummer, George C. Schell, Neale Stevens, S. H. Voshell, and V. B. Ward.

Class 4—F. C. Baggis, Ray L. Branson, G. C. Canner, Charles L. Johnson Jr., C. C. Major, Hoffman Nickerson, B. M. Phillips, Dr. William Rosenbaum, J. C. Royon and C. Y. Smith.

Class 5—S. J. Adams Jr., Gardner Beale, S. L. Beale, Louis Graves, J. C. Mackrell, H. A. Mackinney, Walter L. Pate, the Rev. H. J. Rendall, Jere Weber, and A. Tobey.

Class 6—R. L. Baggis, Leonard Beckman, John Cannon, E. V. Carter, Alfred H. Hanfett, Howard M. Hoerr, Wendall S. Kuhn, W. L. McKim, Nat Thornton and L. C. Woodbury.

Class 7—T. Bailey, George S. Grossbeck, R. L. James, R. B. McClave, D. S. Miles, E. W. Peaslee, G. W. Pike, Seaton Porter, Walter Roberts and E. H. Woods.

Class 8—H. S. Beyer, J. S. Brown Jr., Walter Hazard, Harry Grinstead, H. V. Jones, L. H. Martin, Spencer Miller Jr., J. R. Montgomery, J. P. Repligie and R. W. Seabury.

Class 9—J. T. Bailey, George S. Grossbeck, R. L. James, R. B. McClave, D. S. Miles, E. W. Peaslee, G. W. Pike, Seaton Porter, Walter Roberts and E. H. Woods.

Class 10—H. S. Beyer, J. S. Brown Jr., Walter Hazard, Harry Grinstead, H. V. Jones, L. H. Martin, Spencer Miller Jr., J. R. Montgomery, J. P. Repligie and R. W. Seabury.

Class 11—J. T. Bailey, George S. Grossbeck, R. L. James, R. B. McClave, D. S. Miles, E. W. Peaslee, G. W. Pike, Seaton Porter, Walter Roberts and E. H. Woods.

Class 12—H. S. Beyer, J. S. Brown Jr., Walter Hazard, Harry Grinstead, H. V. Jones, L. H. Martin, Spencer Miller Jr., J. R. Montgomery, J. P. Repligie and R. W. Seabury.

Class 13—J. T. Bailey, George S. Grossbeck, R. L. James, R. B. McClave, D. S. Miles, E. W. Peaslee, G. W. Pike, Seaton Porter, Walter Roberts and E. H. Woods.

Class 14—H. S. Beyer, J. S. Brown Jr., Walter Hazard, Harry Grinstead, H. V. Jones, L. H. Martin, Spencer Miller Jr., J. R. Montgomery, J. P. Repligie and R. W. Seabury.

Class 15—J. T. Bailey, George S. Grossbeck, R. L. James, R. B. McClave, D. S. Miles, E. W. Peaslee, G. W. Pike, Seaton Porter, Walter Roberts and E. H. Woods.

Class 16—H. S. Beyer, J. S. Brown Jr., Walter Hazard, Harry Grinstead, H. V. Jones, L. H. Martin, Spencer Miller Jr., J. R. Montgomery, J. P. Repligie and R. W. Seabury.

Class 17—J. T. Bailey, George S. Grossbeck, R. L. James, R. B. McClave, D. S. Miles, E. W. Peaslee, G. W. Pike, Seaton Porter, Walter Roberts and E. H. Woods.

Class 18—H. S. Beyer, J. S. Brown Jr., Walter Hazard, Harry Grinstead, H. V. Jones, L. H. Martin, Spencer Miller Jr., J. R. Montgomery, J. P. Repligie and R. W. Seabury.

Class 19—J. T. Bailey, George S. Grossbeck, R. L. James, R. B. McClave, D. S. Miles, E. W. Peaslee, G. W. Pike, Seaton Porter, Walter Roberts and E. H. Woods.

Class 20—H. S. Beyer, J. S. Brown Jr., Walter Hazard, Harry Grinstead, H. V. Jones, L. H. Martin, Spencer Miller Jr., J. R. Montgomery, J. P. Repligie and R. W. Seabury.

Class 21—J. T. Bailey, George S. Grossbeck, R. L. James, R. B. McClave, D. S. Miles, E. W. Peaslee, G. W. Pike, Seaton Porter, Walter Roberts and E. H. Woods.

Class 22—H. S. Beyer, J. S. Brown Jr., Walter Hazard, Harry Grinstead, H. V. Jones, L. H. Martin, Spencer Miller Jr., J. R. Montgomery, J. P. Repligie and R. W. Seabury.

Class 23—J. T. Bailey, George S. Grossbeck, R. L. James, R. B. McClave, D. S. Miles, E. W. Peaslee, G. W. Pike, Seaton Porter, Walter Roberts and E. H. Woods.

Class 24—H. S. Beyer, J. S. Brown Jr., Walter Hazard, Harry Grinstead, H. V. Jones, L. H. Martin, Spencer Miller Jr., J. R. Montgomery, J. P. Repligie and R. W. Seabury.

Class 25—J. T. Bailey, George S. Grossbeck, R. L. James, R. B. McClave, D. S. Miles, E. W. Peaslee, G. W. Pike, Seaton Porter, Walter Roberts and E. H. Woods.

Class 26—H. S. Beyer, J. S. Brown Jr., Walter Hazard, Harry Grinstead, H. V. Jones, L. H. Martin, Spencer Miller Jr., J. R. Montgomery, J. P. Repligie and R. W. Seabury.

Class 27—J. T. Bailey, George S. Grossbeck, R. L. James, R. B. McClave, D. S. Miles, E. W. Peaslee, G. W. Pike, Seaton Porter, Walter Roberts and E. H. Woods.

Class 28—H. S. Beyer, J. S. Brown Jr., Walter Hazard, Harry Grinstead, H. V. Jones, L. H. Martin, Spencer Miller Jr., J. R. Montgomery, J. P. Repligie and R. W. Seabury.

Class 29—J. T. Bailey, George S. Grossbeck, R. L. James, R. B. McClave, D. S. Miles, E. W. Peaslee, G. W. Pike, Seaton Porter, Walter Roberts and E. H. Woods.

Class 30—H. S. Beyer, J. S. Brown Jr., Walter Hazard, Harry Grinstead, H. V. Jones, L. H. Martin, Spencer Miller Jr., J. R. Montgomery, J. P. Repligie and R. W. Seabury.

G. T. Adeo and C. M. Bull, Jr. are the members of the committee which was given the task of selecting the players' rank for the United States Lawn Tennis Association and that they did their work well is generally admitted by those who have followed the sport during the past season.

According to custom the winners of the national singles and doubles at Newport are placed No. 1. M. E. McLoughlin, the brilliant young Californian, gets that place of honor in the singles, and with Thomas C. Bundy, another Californian, is given first place in the doubles. Their work during the past summer clearly entitles them to their leadership.

One feature of the ranking list that cannot be passed over without special mention is the absence of the name of William A. Larned from a rating. No player that American lawn tennis has ever produced has made such a wonderful record as Larned, and it is not without regret that his name has disappeared from the honor roll. Larned's name first appeared among the first 10 in 1892, and from that year until the present time, with the exception of 1898 when he was with the Rough Riders in Cuba, his name has always found a place among the first 10. In 1901, 1902, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1911 he was placed at No. 1. This year he did not play enough to warrant the committee rating him at all.

DOUBLES RANKING FOR 1912

1	M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy
2	H. H. Hackett and W. M. Hall
3	J. D. Little and G. F. Touchard
4	W. T. Hayes and J. H. Winston
5	W. J. Clothier and G. P. Gardner Jr.
6	N. W. Niles and A. S. Dube
7	H. H. Hackett and R. D. Little
8	K. H. Behr and F. C. Inman
9	H. H. Hackett and L. E. Mahan
10	H. N. Williams, Jr. and Craig Biddle

Not ranked on account of insufficient data—J. W. Adams Jr., John Barton, C. O. Bouton, Richard Bishop, H. H. Brady, Charles Brook, N. H. Bundy, Ward C. Burton, F. G. Colston, P. H. Doughty, C. B. Doyle, Carl R. Gardner, R. A. Holden, Jr., J. E. D. Jones, Harry Koch, W. A. Larned, A. W. Ludke, John McKay, Paul MacQuiston, J. W. Mower, Ralph Payne, Semp Russ, A. Squair, S. Stellwagen, Richard Stevens, C. F. Trank, J. C. Tyler, H. L. Walldner, E. H. Whitney, and B. C. Wright.

Marshall remains as quarterback with Crawford as substitute, and Miller of the freshmen, as a possibility. Marshall has done well this season, so with his experience should take good care of the eleven next fall. Craig, Minds and Avery are all good men, left for the halfback positions, but there is a host of freshmen candidates, some of whom may displace the regulars. Vadnais and Tighe are pointed out as the best of the freshman halfbacks.

Starting in the end positions of next year's team, there is Captain Young, a player of experience who is sure of one end. Seelbach is considered to be practically secure for the other wing. Besides these two there are Koons, Peden and Kelly '16.

For the tackle positions there will be Crane, Wilson, Jorvieve and Griffiths, all of whom have played in games this season, to say nothing of new candidates. McNaughton and Torrey remain as guards, but they will be forced to their limit to keep their places over Brown and McHenry of this year's freshman team. With these men the center of the line should be like a stone wall.

For center there remain Simpson, Butler and McCall, all men of experience. No one is lost, and Bloomquist, the 180-pound freshman center is gained.

J. Carter is another freshman who is looked upon as a varsity man next fall. Carter comes from Illinois University, where he played tackle and end, being all-Western end. He was ineligible to play with the freshmen this year.

Bolger, who was Mercer's substitute this year, will probably play fullback next season, and while he is not expected to equal the playing of the Mercer he will undoubtedly give a good account of himself.

One more point of great importance next year is the coach. This is a point over which the authorities are keeping quiet, but it is the opinion of many who should know that Andy Smith will go. Whatever the committee may decide as to next year's coach, the fact remains that he will have much better material than was available this season, and it stands to reason that the playing of the next Red and Blue eleven will be, at least, consistent, and that any bad slump will be absent.

STRONG FIVE AT R. I. STATE

KINGSTON, R. I.—The Rhode Island State College basketball team is looking forward to a successful season, with several veterans on the squad and half a dozen very promising candidates among the recruits. Capt. Tully has played several years for the state college team, and is considered an all-around man, shooting baskets with great accuracy. Lennox, Aspinwall, Freeman and Langdon appear to be good players, and it is quite likely that the varsity team will be chosen from among those named, with Irons, Nichols, Young, Meyer and others as substitutes.

O'SULLIVAN BREAKS RECORD

PRINCETON, N. J.—That Horace C. O'Sullivan, a member of Princeton's freshman swimming team, had swum the 50-yard race on Friday night in better time than the intercollegiate record was not admitted until today. O'Sullivan covered the distance in 25.4 seconds, one fifth second better than the record held by Shryock of Pennsylvania.

ZOO VISITED BY 15,000

The largest crowd of the year visited Franklin park and the zoo yesterday. It is estimated that more than 15,000 viewed the animals during the day.

Star Member of Athletics Who Drove in Most Runs in the American League

(Copyrighted. C. J. Horner, Boston)

J. F. BAKER
Philadelphia American league team

SIDELINE NOTES

J. S. Chambers '14, has been elected captain of Kentucky State University for next year.

Lutz '14, has been elected captain of the Swarthmore varsity football team for the season of 1913.

The University of Kansas football eleven has elected Willis Bramwell, '14, captain of the varsity for next year.

Elmer Brossard, halfback, has been elected captain of the Utah Agricultural College football team for next year.

The University of Minnesota has elected Donald Aldworth, '14, captain of the varsity eleven for next year. He plays end.

Williams may be given a place on Princeton's schedule next year. Alumni of the two universities are said to be working to that end.

It is now up to Harvard to elect her captain for 1913, Yale and Princeton have chosen theirs and the Crimson should add her selection to the list.

Vin, Stevenson has been proposed as coach for the University of Pennsylvania football team next year to succeed Head Coach Smith. Stevenson was a famous quarterback in his day.

FOOTBALL OUTLOOK FOR PENNSYLVANIA IN 1913 IS BRIGHT

This Year's Freshman Team Is Expected to Furnish Number of Varsity Candidates Next Fall

YOUNG IS CAPTAIN

PHILADELPHIA—The prospects of a good football team at the University of Pennsylvania for the season of 1913 are much brighter than they were at the beginning of the past season.

The 1912 freshman team, the players of which will be eligible to play on the varsity next year, has had a very successful season. This team is heavy and quick, and there are on it men who can step directly into the varsity vacancies next fall.

This prospect of having many new candidates who are good players is most encouraging, but the fact that nine varsity players are lost of which six were regular players of experience will probably counterbalance it. The man whose loss will be most keenly felt is Captain Mercer who played fullback. He was the mainstay of his team, the greatest ground gainer and the backbone of the secondary defense. It will be hard to replace him. Another back who was a good line plunger is Harrington. He is also ineligible to play next year. Heilman, Chandler and Adams are all men whose absence behind the line will be felt, while Jourdet, the brilliant end, leaves a great hole. Wharton is another loss as an end, while Dillon and Green, two brainy linemen, still further detract from the strength of this year's line.

Marshall remains as quarterback with Crawford as substitute, and Miller of the freshmen, as a possibility. Marshall has done well this season, so with his experience should take good care of the eleven next fall. Craig, Minds and Avery are all good men, left for the halfback positions, but there is a host of freshmen candidates, some of whom may displace the regulars. Vadnais and Tighe are pointed out as the best of the freshman halfbacks.

Starting in the end positions of next year's team, there is Captain Young, a player of experience who is sure of one end. Seelbach is considered to be practically secure for the other wing. Besides these two there are Koons, Peden and Kelly '16.

For the tackle positions there will be Crane, Wilson, Jorvieve and Griffiths, all of whom have played in games this season, to say nothing of new candidates. McNaughton and Torrey remain as guards, but they will be forced to their limit to keep their places over Brown and McHenry of this year's freshman team. With these men the center of the line should be like a stone wall.

For center there remain Simpson, Butler and McCall, all men of experience. No one is lost, and Bloomquist, the 180-pound freshman center is gained.

J. Carter is another freshman who is looked upon as a varsity man next fall. Carter comes from Illinois University, where he played tackle and end, being all-Western end. He was ineligible to play with the freshmen this year.

Bolger, who was Mercer's substitute this year, will probably play fullback next season, and while he is not expected to equal the playing of the Mercer he will undoubtedly give a good account of himself.

One more point of great importance next year is the coach. This is a point over which the authorities are keeping quiet, but it is the opinion of many who should know that Andy Smith will go. Whatever the committee may decide as to next year's coach, the fact remains that he will have much better material than was available this season, and it stands to reason that the playing of the next Red and Blue eleven will be, at least, consistent, and that any bad slump will be absent.

STRONG FIVE AT R. I. STATE

KINGSTON, R. I.—The Rhode Island State College basketball team is looking forward to a successful season, with several veterans on the squad and half a dozen very promising candidates among the recruits. Capt. Tully has played several years for the state college team, and is considered an all-around man, shooting baskets with great accuracy. Lennox, Aspinwall, Freeman and Langdon appear to be good players, and it is quite likely that the varsity team will be chosen from among those named, with Irons, Nichols, Young, Meyer and others as substitutes.

O'SULLIVAN BREAKS RECORD

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In an editorial in Golf Illustrated Garden Smith tells us that although the conditions of play on St. Andrews links have only an academic interest for the great majority of golfers, general satisfaction will be felt that there does seem at last a prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the interminable dispute on this subject between the Royal and Ancient Club and the St. Andrews town council. If it materializes, the settlement will at least have the effect that the historic old course will be kept in proper repair, and that St. Andrews will retain its classic associations, as the headquarters of golf. But should the provisional agreement at which the authorities have arrived be rejected by the plebeians of the ratepayers which has still to be taken, it is almost certain that the Royal and Ancient Club will be compelled to change its headquarters to some other course, where its members will have reasonable facilities for play, which they have not at present, in return for their large annual outlay on the links. Although it cannot be said that the terms of the proposed agreement are anything but fair and reasonable as between the two parties, it is unfortunately not possible from past experience of local feeling in regard to this question to take a very sanguine view of the result of the plebiscite.

The small lodging-house keepers are bitterly opposed to any restrictions being put on the free use of the links. If the Royal and Ancient Club members are to have two and a half hours a day exclusively reserved for them to start in, and a green fee is also imposed, the lodging-house keepers and small tradesmen fear that they will lose the custom of the cheap trippers who flock to St. Andrews in the holiday seasons. It is a question of rival interests, but now that the Royal and Ancient Club has taken a firm stand, and it is seen that if the club should sever its connection with St. Andrews, the huge cost of keeping the links in repair will fall on the rates, to say nothing of the enormous loss in the way of prestige and popularity that the town would suffer, it is to be hoped that the majority of the ratepayers may agree to a settlement which alone can enable St. Andrews to maintain its position as the golfer's Mecca.

In Country Life Horace Hutchinson deals with the methods of the rules of golf committee and the Royal and Ancient Club in disseminating information about their public business. The difficulty experienced by the press in obtaining accurate information on these matters has been the subject of widespread complaint for many years. In common with other journals, we have pointed out the confusion and uncertainty created, and the misconception as to the policy of the ruling body engendered by the incomplete and inaccurate reports of its transactions which appeared in the press, and we have urged the authorities, if they did not see their way to admit the press representatives to their public business meetings, at least to have an accurate official report of their proceedings drawn up and sent to the press after the meetings. No notice whatever has been taken of these representations and hints, and the latest press report of the business meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club shows that the authorities are still taking no proper steps to see that the information supplied is accurate and reasonably complete.

Mr. Hutchinson, as a member of the Royal and Ancient Club and also of the rules committee, takes up the cudgels in defense of the official attitude and procedure. But it is to be remarked that he does not claim that the results of the system are satisfactory. He only disclaims the idea, which he says is conveyed by the complaints made, that the ruling authorities have formed some kind of conspiracy of silence to keep the public in the dark. We are not aware that any one has accused the authorities of wilfully withholding information. The most that has been said is that the failure of the officials to publish accurate and sufficient information has the effect of investing their proceedings with an air of secrecy and mystery. This is no more than the truth, but the real explanation of the absence of proper official information, as we have often pointed out, is not any desire to keep the outer world at arm's length, but a failure to recognize that the public have the right to be fully informed at the earliest possible moment of all legislative transactions affecting the playing of the game, and the complaint is that the authorities do not employ ordinary businesslike methods to insure that that information will be supplied.

Mr. Hutchinson's description of the steps taken to supply the press with information is the unsatisfactory nature of the press reports and to justify all the criticisms which they have evoked. "When any motion of special importance is brought before the meeting by the rules

of golf committee, the chairman has this motion copied to read to the meeting, and afterwards takes this typed document into the committee room and reads it to the representatives of the press there waiting. . . . In chief part, the purpose of the chairman in giving this personal attendance on the representatives of the press is that he may be able to answer the questions which may occur to them to put to him on points which do not appear to carry their meaning clearly on their face." All we can say is that if this is the system it is no wonder that the poor press representatives write such meager and misleading reports. Practically all they get is the text of the resolutions, and even that, as we saw in the reports of the latest meeting when the alterations on the rules were passed, is often inaccurate and incomplete. At a short interview of this nature, it is quite impossible for the press representatives to ask questions and elucidate points on subjects on which, in the circumstances of the case, they must be almost entirely in the dark. We have never doubted the willingness of the authorities to impart information about their public proceedings; we have ourselves always found them most courteous and prompt in replying to any personal inquiries, but our contention is that in matters of this nature they should themselves draw up and issue to the press a short official report, or at the very least make it their business to see that the press do not issue incomplete and inaccurate accounts of their proceedings. We do not think that this is an unreasonable demand or one that would entail any great additional labor on the officials.

Pennsylvania defeated Princeton at basketball Saturday 22 to 15.

W. Koehlmann won the 15-mile professional race in this Saturday in 1h. 21m. 24.1-5s.

J. O. Low won the National handicap squash tournament in New York Saturday, defeating Sanford Stoddard three sets to one, 15-5, 13-8, 10-15, 13-6.

Fogler and Rutt, the German-American team, won the six-day bicycle race in New York Saturday, with 2601 miles 5 laps. The record is 2737 miles 1 lap. Bedell and Mitten were second and Clark and Hill third.

Members of Fort Point lodge, 117, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and East Boston Grand Junction lodge merged yesterday into a consolidated organization to be known as Fort Point lodge. The step was taken by approval of the international board.

Officers to be installed New Year's night were elected as follows: John P. Willet, president; Robert W. Spear, vice-president; E. J. Rodgers, recording secretary; Dennis J. McCarthy, financial secretary-treasurer; John J. Holleran, chaplain; John J. Furlon, sergeant-at-arms; Richard Walsh, inner guard; Michael McGrath, outer guard, and John P. O'Connor, past president.

CORNELL NOT TO MEET PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—Announcement was made here last night to the effect that for first time in eight years Princeton will not meet Cornell on the cinder path next spring. The track team is financially a losing proposition and the expenses of transporting the team from here to Ithaca was given as the Tigers' reason for dropping Cornell from their schedule.

KREPPS WILL NOT LEAVE TUFTS

MEDFORD—Rumors that Krepps, the freshman pitcher who is expected to be a star man on the Tufts college baseball team next spring, was intending to leave at midyear to register at the University of Pennsylvania, were denied yesterday by Krepps and by members of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, to which he belongs. Krepps says he has not the slightest intention of leaving Tufts.

Choice Gifts

FOUNTAIN PENS

Every Variety.....\$1.00 to \$10

BRASS GOODS

Desk Sets, \$2.50 to \$50, and individual pieces, 25c upward.

Paper Knives, Stamp Boxes, Inkstands, Calendars, etc.

LEATHER GOODS

Bags, Pockets, Purse and Bill Books.....25c to \$15

GREETING CARDS.....5c and upwards

CALENDARS AND DIARIES.....10c to \$5.00

FANCY BOXES STATIONERY.....25c to \$5.00

BABIES' BOOKS, DOINGS, SAYINGS.....50c to \$3.00

SCHOLARS' COMPANIONS

In Fancy Boxes.....25c to \$1.00

WARDS' "A LINE A DAY" BOOKS.....the unique 8-year diary.....5

SMALL STOCK OF IDEAS SOONER SHOWN THAN LARGE QUANTITY

Saying of Famous Author Reminds That Most People Are Secondary Stars in Competition With Genius

SILENCE VS. TALKING

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

WE BEGIN our paper with certain cooling words on which the reader may ponder a while, may be to his improvement, if not reform. The quotation is taken from the letter to Sir Watkins Phillips of Jesus College, that occurs in "Humphrey Clinker." The reader can go to the original for it, or if his letters have run to a cross between Clapham and Illinois, he may with propriety see it set forth in Thackeray's lectures on the English humorists:

"I have observed that those who shine most in private company are but secondary stars in the constellation of genius. A small stock of ideas is more easily managed and sooner displayed than a great quantity crowded together. There is very seldom anything extraordinary in the appearance and address of a good writer; whereas a dull author generally distinguishes himself by some oddity or extravagance."

These words, if received in a spirit of philosophic detachment and of that loving humility of which we all have so much to say, may act as restorers of the sense of the value of silence. Not, reader, that what just now tinkled from your lips was not of a very high quality indeed, not that by bottling your thoughts within the golden recesses of your mentality for a little, you may express something that shall surpass all that you have uttered. Smollett was a very sensible man with vast practical experience and as Thackeray points out in this letter to the baronet no doubt describes what Smollett had seen and heard. Thinking is no little adornment to a pleasant prose style and can be accomplished after diligent practice. Talking in the sense of opening one's lips and emitting articulate sounds is more easily performed and, as Smollett says, on a smaller stock of ideas. This smaller stock is more easily managed,

OBJECTION MADE TO POLITICAL RULE OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Complying with the advice of its consulting attorney, Roger Sherman Hoar, former state senator, the School Voters League is expected to appeal to the school committee to rescind what has come to be known as its "gag rule." This rule forbids its employees engaging in political activity other than that of voting, signing nomination papers and expressing their political opinions privately outside of school buildings. Attorney Hoar holds that that rule would probably be found unconstitutional by the federal courts, but advises that the school committee be first asked to modify its rule voluntarily.

In summing up the situation Mr. Hoar says: "An appeal to the Massachusetts courts would probably not be effective. An appeal to the federal courts would not be practicable."

"Another reason for not going to the courts is the practical difficulty of framing a test case; for the school committee could easily block a test case by discharging the teacher on some other ground. The reasonableness of such discharge might then be open to review by the courts."

"A petition to the Legislature would be effective, if successful, for the Legislature can limit the powers of the school committee."

"I feel, however, that before appealing to the Legislature the problem should be presented to the school committee, and the committee have an opportunity to modify section 240."

The executive committee of the School Voters League will hold its regular meeting tomorrow afternoon and decide on its action.

LENIENCY LIKELY FOR FELIX DIAZ

NEW YORK—Senator Don Pedro Lascarrain, Mexican minister for foreign relations, is quoted in interviews here as saying that he does not think that Felix Diaz, leader of the rebellion at Vera Cruz and nephew of the former President, will be punished extremely for his venture. The minister is very sure that young Diaz is still imprisoned at San Juan de Ulua, the castle that defends the harbor of Vera Cruz, in spite of the fact that the cables sent the report of his escape.

AVIATOR CLAIMS RECORD FLIGHT

NEW ORLEANS—Tony James, aviator, officially terminates his hydro-aeroplane flight from Omaha, Neb., a distance of about 1500 miles at noon today when he enters this city. He arrived here at 8:30 Sunday night, having journeyed down the Missouri and Mississippi rivers with W. H. Trefts, Jr., as a passenger. It is claimed that this flight breaks all distance and duration records for heavier-than-air machines.

more easily turned about and dangled before the delighted hearers. Nine tenths of the talk that is uttered is a waste of time, and the remaining part could be diminished with profit to every one. Few people have anything to say that is interesting and this element generally can come only from an "experiencing" power, as Walter Bagehot called it. You must think about what you see, either at the time or afterwards, and always remembering that the same thought has likely come to somebody else in the same circumstances. Even when one does think and does talk well, that is quite a different matter from putting it on paper. Somebody has exclaimed on how many good books have not been written. Heine said of Alfred de Musset that he was a man with a very fine future behind him; but then de Musset did write as well as talk.

When Smollett speaks of the constellation of genius he sets rather a difficult standard; the constellation of genius does not spread over the whole heavens. It is to be seen there and its noble lights shed their splendid blaze over all the world, but all the lights that are seen are not those of genius. We are all secondary stars when it gets to be a matter of shining in competition with the vast and steady flow that genius pours out; so we are not to be blamed if our candle-power may fall a trifle below the thousands. Smollett may have meant to insist upon genius, but we rather think that he would not have insisted on quite so rigorous an interpretation of his words. He meant that it is not always best to talk copiously, to be an "agreeable rattle" in the company of those that know something and have thought about it. Some have no sense of the ridiculous and say what they like very readily ever in the company of the intelligent. Some have half a consciousness, a whispering warning, that that last rollicking joke about turned up trousers was heard with insular heaviness; some, oh, pity them! are sure that they have not made an impression. It makes so much difference who turns on the tap of human interest.

After all, suppose what we have said is quite wrong and colored with hypercriticalness; yet what is the point in talking at all? We dislike to think that "myn" is a little lower than the parrots. Talking is all very well in its way; there are some precious messages that come best verbally. "Dinner is served, sir," is golden with meaning. "Your hole and match," has a very fine sound and it means something. Even "We sell a lot of them," has a wooing encouragement to the vacillating buyer of dentifrice or motor cars. We have heard "Thank ye, sir," said in such a way that we were better men for it all day and anxious to earn again these words from a brother man. But when we pull with a splash into "progressive policies as applied to the water supply of Timbuctoo," "the need of more democracy in kindergarten," "ought American womanhood to encourage the craze for pointed toes," why, you know, when we flounder helplessly in these many uttered words, the ebullience of silence seems more apparent.

A great rectifier is the wholesome reflection that no matter how well you know a thing or can do it, there is generally somebody in your audience that knows or does better. You (or me, reader, always me) have just told the company what the real situation is in the Wilhelmstrasse and very pleasant and instructive your words have been. The quiet man that listened so politely lived in Berlin for 10 years and has written a book on the Balkan question; so perhaps he knows more than you. Never mind, you have not hurt his feelings and as he has a great sense of humor, perhaps you have cheered the constellation.

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ALLEGED BUTTER CORNER REVEALED

CHICAGO—Price manipulation by the Elgin Board of Trade, the government charges, permitted the accumulation of 117,000,000 pounds of butter in cold storage here, amounting practically to an absolute corner in this commodity. And on the entire 117,000,000 pounds as it comes out of storage, a little at a time, there will be exacted an extra toll of from 10 to 15 cents a pound, it is said, with housewives asked to pay 42 cents a pound for it instead of 28 or 30 cents.

Investigation conducted, learned of through the filing of suit Saturday in the federal court against the so-called "butter trust," revealed the fact that on Dec. 1 there were 25,000,000 pounds of butter in cold storage in excess of the amount similarly held on the same date a year ago.

AVIATOR WAITE IN NINE FLIGHTS

H. Roy Waite, the aviator who flew over the forts of Boston harbor with a companion and dropped four bombs into them, yesterday made nine flights from the Cliftondale aviation field in a Burgess-Wright biplane.

On one flight Waite sped from Cliftondale to Winthrop against the wind at an altitude of 1500 feet in 10 minutes. He made the return flight in half that time. In the afternoon he took up seven passengers.

THOUSANDS VISIT AQUARIUM

About 8000 people visited the Aquarium at Marine Park, South Boston yesterday. Several hundred awaited the opening of the building at 10 in the morning and a similar number were disappointed when they arrived at the building after 4:30 to find it closed.

ALIEN JOURNALISTS TO BE INFORMED OF IMMIGRANT SCHOOLS

Editors of papers published in alien languages in Boston—and there are more than 20—are to be guests at a luncheon soon to be given by the international relations committee of the Twentieth Century Club.

This was announced today by Edwin D. Mead, the peace advocate and economist, who is chairman of the committee. Mr. Mead said no date had been set as yet, but that the committee thought that the alien editors should know what the club is doing for the various peoples living in Boston; while on the other hand, much valuable information might come from these men themselves as to how their countrymen might be helped to understand American ideals.

At present the club is establishing classes for the instruction of Poles, Lithuanians, Italians and many other peoples. The work is confined to teaching them English in the shortest possible time. It is hoped, however, to duplicate the New York workers' efforts and have lecturers speak in various languages, telling the audiences of American history and ideals. In part, this is the reason for the luncheon conference with the editors.

"In teaching English to adults," said Mr. Mead, "the Roberts system is being used. This eliminates all unnecessary detail and thereby avoids confusion. It has been found to be the quickest method in most cases where adults are to be taught."

Mr. Mead said that the evening schools were doing very fine work along this line, but that the number of classes run by the club would have to be increased to take care of the persons desiring to learn the new tongue.

He spoke of the great number of aliens who return after a short visit here, saying that most of those who stay made very good citizens. He said that it was a great pleasure to address an alien audience on such a day as Washington's birthday and see the eagerness with which these new citizens take up American history, politics and ideals generally.

CENTRAL CHURCH AT DORCHESTER IS FORMALLY OPENED

Dedication services were held yesterday in the Central Congregational church, Dorchester, and the celebration will extend over three weeks. The Rev. Perley B. Davis gave the sermon in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon at the afternoon exercises. The Rev. D. W. Walden and the Rev. Perley B. Davis had a share in these services. The keys were delivered by George A. Riley, chairman of the building committee, to Lawrence S. James. The dedicatory address was by the Rev. Arthur Little, D. D. In the evening the Rev. Edward M. Noyes of Newton Center preached. An organ recital was given by C. H. Goldthwaite, the new organist.

LEAGUE PLANS TO CHEAPEN BUTTER

PHILADELPHIA—The Housekeepers League announces it will sell cheap butter next. Thirty-six thousand dozen eggs were prepared and put on the market at 7 o'clock today. If dealers in the city reduce their price to 24 cents the league will reduce to 22 cents or 20 cents a dozen, it is said.

Some workers are falling out on suspicions that cold storage warehouses are getting rid of surplus under a cloak of philanthropy. This situation has developed an announcement from W. John Henry of Collingdale, an egg shipper, dealing with the W. J. Henry Produce Company, with headquarters at Detroit, that he is responsible for the eggs that have been sold by the Housekeepers League at 24 cents a dozen during the last week.

NEW YORK—The egg crusade begins today when the stores throughout Greater New York open. Twenty-six cents a dozen is the price fixed by the Housewives League.

CHICAGO—Meat, butter and vegetables, as well as eggs will be sold at cost here by women's leagues in the endeavor to break the high prices if the campaign to break the high egg market by selling eggs at 24 cents a dozen succeeds. Today 20 stations to sell eggs were opened.

DRAMA SOCIETY BANS "RAINBOW"

Members of the American Drama Society at their monthly discussion meeting Sunday considered the merits of "The Rainbow," a comedy now being played in Boston. The consensus of opinion was not favorable to the play as a regular theater attraction, and it was held not to be of a nature to make it the choice of a repertory theater such as the society is working to establish in this country. About 35 persons attended, and the comments were varied and numerous. The session was held at the residence of Miss Katherine A. Freeman, 423 Beacon street.

MAYOR PRAISED BUFFALO PARKS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston passed a busy Sunday here, making several speeches, in the course of one of which he paid high tribute to the late Vice-President Sherman. He was the guest of several citizens and made a tour of the parks. He declared the park system the finest he ever saw. He left for Boston at 10:15.

TWO SECRETARIES URGE MORE FEDERAL CONTROL

Interior Head Seeks More Comprehensive Water Power Policy—Commerce and Labor Chief Wants Business Regulated by Board With Limited Powers

PROPOSITIONS MADE BY SECRETARY OF INTERIOR IN ANNUAL REPORT

Adoption of water-power policy for all streams.
Comprehensive classification of public lands.
Enlarged application of leasing principle to the public domain.
Amendment to mining law giving prospector exclusive right for a term of years within limited area.
Legislation for development of transportation facilities and coal lands of Alaska.
Comprehensive leasing law for coal, oil and other mineral lands.
Withdrawal from entry of public lands in West to protect headwaters of streams.

WASHINGTON—A definite and comprehensive water power policy for streams upon the public domain and navigable streams not on the public domain is urged by the secretary of the interior, Walter L. Fisher, as the most important subject pending before Congress and the country, in his annual report submitted to President Taft.

Other legislation which Secretary Fisher recommends as important to the welfare of the country embodies an enlarged application of the leasing principle as applied to the public domain in general; a comprehensive leasing law for coal, oil and other mineral lands; and laws providing for the classification of public lands according to their respective characteristics and appropriate uses and administration in accordance therewith.

Secretary Fisher also declares in favor of legislation for the development of the transportation facilities and the coal lands of Alaska, and for the withdrawal from entry of public lands in the West needed to conserve the water supply at the sources of streams.

As to a water power policy, he says that it must be made "certain that those who receive special privileges connected with water power development shall in fact proceed by appropriate degrees and within appropriate times to develop the available water power to its highest capacity, having due regard to the possibilities of marketing the product."

The present law, he asserts, "neither promotes development nor protects the public interest in an effective manner," and he attributes this principally to the fact that a permit is "revocable at any time and without specific reason." He calls it a "serious and unjustifiable obstacle to the development and utilization of one of the nation's greatest natural resources." He declares that conditions and limitations should be defined by statute on which permits should be issued, and only for breach of which they should be cancelled.

GRAHAM COURSE CLOSING TONIGHT

"The Benediction of Silence" is the topic of the final lecture in Riverbank court this evening in the course by the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, formerly of Christ church, Rochester, N. Y. Car service in both directions over Harvard bridge being resumed, Riverbank court and vicinity are now reached direct.

SECRETARY NAGEL MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT

Powers of the proposed commission to regulate big business, should be well defined and restricted.
Opposes giving such commission power to fix prices.
Corporations should be compelled to make automatic reports regarding capitalization, business, profits, controlling interests, etc.
Bureau of corporations should assist federal courts in reorganizing concerns dissolved under Sherman anti-trust law.
Approves an international conference to secure greater safety at sea, and raises question whether United States government should take over all seacoast wireless stations.

WASHINGTON—Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, in his annual report submitted to President Taft Sunday, says he would sharply define and restrict the powers and discretion of the proposed federal commission to regulate industrial corporations. The secretary declares his opposition to the endowment of such a commission, if finally established by Congress, with powers equal to those exercised by the interstate commerce commission over railroads. He disapproves the authority to fix prices.

"If the powers of such a trade commission are well defined," the secretary says, "it may serve the general purpose of giving large industrial and commercial concerns much needed federal authority and control. It is possible by lodging in the commission well defined discretion an intelligent purpose may be served. But the obvious danger is that such a commission, once created, will soon be vested with further powers. The disposition will undoubtedly be to give it authority to fix prices and conditions of operation, similar to that which the interstate commerce commission now exercises with respect to railroads and their rates. In other words, there is a strong tendency to disregard the fundamental distinction between a public carrier and a private enterprise."

At the outset at least, in the judgment of Mr. Nagel, the general powers and the degree of discretion of the commission should be carefully restricted. To make more effective the work of the bureau of corporations and pave the way for constructive legislation regulating business, the secretary urges that Congress provide for the automatic submission by corporations engaged in interstate trade of certain fundamental facts, such as those relating to capitalization, property, business, investment, profits, officers, directors and controlling interests. Such information, subject to due protection against unnecessarily disclosing matters of no real public concern, adds the secretary, would permit under the present method of laborious investigation in each specific case.

PEAR SHOW PLANNED

PLACERVILLE, Cal.—The El Dorado county board of trade recently decided to hold a pear show in Placerville next September.

VETERAN AND INDIAN FIGHTER TO RETIRE AS POLICE CAPTAIN

NEWTON, Mass.—Capt. John Ryan of the Newton police department, who will retire Jan. 1, 1913, has been connected with the force since 1878 and, previous to that, saw four years' service in the civil war and five years on the frontier as an "Indian fighter." He will devote his time, on retiring, to raising poultry on his small farm in West Newton.

Following his first enlistment, he was the only member of his company, C, twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, to be present at the mustering out of the regiment. Out of a total of 1010 officers and men in the original regiment, only 18 were surviving at the close of the three-year term. On Aug. 25, 1864, the captain's nineteenth birthday, he helped to repulse a Confederate charge at Riem's Station, Va. Following this battle he came home and later enlisted again for a one-year term in company K, sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers.

In 1866 he joined the seventh United States cavalry, stationed at Ft. Riley, Kan., and served under Gen. George A. Custer in encounters with the Indians. The captain claims to have fired the first and last shots in the battle of the Little Big Horn on June 25 and 26, 1876. During this battle Captain Ryan saved one of his fellow soldiers, John Egan of East Milton, after a hand-to-hand struggle with a red foe. For this he was promoted from corporal to sergeant.

Captain Ryan was a member of the David S. Stanley expedition in the Yellowstone, and with the cavalry in southern states to suppress a number of secret societies.



CAPT. JOHN RYAN

DICKENS PLAY GIVEN

ARLINGTON, Mass.—A meeting in honor of the Charles Dickens centenary is being held this afternoon in the high school hall. The boys' and girls' glee clubs give a dramatization of Dickens' "Christmas Carol."

—Finer Than Ever—

Eleventh Season of the Pioneer De Luxe Train

Golden State Limited

Every Day—via Rock Island Lines—

To California

Every worth-while excess train feature but no excess fare.

Via the direct route of lowest altitudes—every mile a mile away from winter—daily from Chicago and, St. Louis to Kansas City, El Paso, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Francisco.



Tickets, reservations and information from
S. L. Parrott
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288 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Phone—Main 2249

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

Inasmuch as Roxbury Neighborhood house is to be closed during the holidays, many of the festivities that belong to that time are to come this week. The justification will begin tonight when the mothers will meet to fill the children's stockings and to listen to a lecture on the "Right Kind of Giving."

Tuesday evening the young people will have their holiday dance. On Wednesday afternoon some of the children will present "The Little Princess" for their friends, and will repeat it Thursday evening for the Mothers Club and again on Saturday morning for the younger children. Friday morning the kindergarten children will have special exercises, and on Friday afternoon the Children's Club will hold their celebration.

At Denison house yesterday afternoon Mrs. Margaret Deland gave a program of readings from her stories for the Students Club. Four Wellesley girls are to come to the house the last of the week to spend their holidays and to make a study of settlement work from observation.

At 2:30 on Thursday afternoon at Ellis Memorial, the members are to have a Christmas carol entertainment, and on the following Tuesday afternoon a Christmas concert is to be given for the children. On Dec. 27 the young people will have their evening holiday dance from 7:30 to 10:30 o'clock, and on New Year's eve the Dramatic Club will hold a supper and party.

The mothers dressmaking class of Ruggles street Neighborhood house is to give a party for its teacher, Miss Eunice Bancroft, on Thursday afternoon. In the evening at the Elmwood gymnasium the house will give a dance under the management of the editorial staff for subscribers to the house paper. On Friday afternoon at 4:30 at the gymnasium the dancing class will give its mid-year exhibition and a party will be held for children under 14.

The Bulletin, a new publication published by the Hale house council, says: "Mrs. Edward Everett Hale and her daughter Miss Ellen D. Hale very kindly presented to Hale house a beautiful French clock which was used for many years by Dr. Hale in his own home. The clock is of black marble and matches perfectly the marble mantel on which it has been placed in the assembly room where Dr. Hale's bust also is found. Two library statues also were given by Mrs. Hale and her daughter from among the things which formerly had been in their home."

"Wild Animals of New England" will be the subject of the lecture which the Agassiz Club of Cottage Place Neighborhood house will hear on Friday evening. The monthly meeting of the Civic Club will be held Wednesday evening, and during the week there will be several afternoon and evening Christmas parties.

Parties also will be the feature of the week's program at the Robert Gould Shaw house and at the Elizabeth Peabody house. At the latter place the Sewing Circle League will present a play on Saturday afternoon.

What is to be known as a Supervisors Club is to be organized this week at North End Union by George H. Evans. The purpose of the club will be to train young men who belong to the union to be leaders of boys' clubs and eventually to fill the place now taken by volunteer workers from colleges.

The Art Club for girls of about 10 years old will meet at the children's house on Tuesday afternoon. On Friday afternoon there will be a party in the gymnasium for the playroom children. Other parties will be held by

teachers for their classes during the week.

On Wednesday evening at the Frances E. Willard settlement the children will entertain the Mothers Club with two plays. The holiday festivities will begin at that time and continue the rest of the week with a special entertainment or party for every group.

At the Civic Service House last night a public debate was held by the Disraeli Club on the subject, "Resolved, That war is justifiable." Next Sunday afternoon one of the classes from the Quincy evening school will meet at the house for a musical entertainment and a discussion of the advantages to be obtained from continued attendance at the school. In the evening students from Emerson College of Oratory will present a program of readings, etc., to house members and their friends.

On Wednesday the kindergarten children of South Bay Union will be taken to Milton for a holiday outing and party, and on Friday morning they will have their holiday exercises at the union. On Wednesday evening the orchestra and chorus of the music school will give an entertainment, and on Friday evening some of the older members of the house will meet at the flat for a reunion and party. On Saturday there will be a children's outing to Riverside, and on Sunday evening a party for the babies at the women's residence.

Workers at the South End Industrial school are making plans for cooperation with church workers in the distribution of wreaths and green: to the people of the neighborhood.

RHODE ISLAND HAS SPEAKER CONTEST

PROVIDENCE—The caucus of Republican members of the Legislature today faces a lively contest for speaker between Frank F. Davis, state tax commissioner and chairman of the House finance committee, and David J. White, for 11 years reading clerk of the Senate. Philip H. Wilbour is most prominent in discussion of the Senate presidency.

Republican organization plans all point to the election of Federal Judge Lebaron B. Colt to the United States Senate, to succeed Senator George Peabody Wetmore.

MILITIA OFFICERS SEEK CLUBHOUSE

Inspection of the Allston Club house on Commonwealth avenue, newly acquired by the state as a site for the proposed \$750,000 armory, will be made by officers of the state militia Wednesday evening. Proposals to convert the house into a club for active and retired officers of the militia will be discussed.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT, 8 to 11. Last appearance of Mary Garden. TITLES. Garden, Fisher, Swartz, Scott, Wilson, Marcoux, De Potter, Cond. Stronach.
WED., 7:45 to 10:45. First presentation of LOUISE. Edvina, Gay, Barnes, Clement, Marcoux, Cond. Andre-Caplet.
FRI., 8 to 10:45. FALES OF HOFFMANN. Edvina, Derynne, Fisher, Clement, Marcoux, Cond. Andre-Caplet.
SAT., 2 to 4:50. LUCIA. Tetrazzini, Gaudant, Rossi, Cond. Moriconi.
SAT., 8 to 11. LA TRAVIATA. Scott, Ramella, Bianchi, Cond. Moriconi. Popular prices, 50c to \$2.50.
SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS
Dec. 22. Russian Music. Marcoux and Professor soldiers. Dec. 29. Verdi's Requiem. Marcoux and Gay, soloists.
Downtown Ticket Office, Steinmetz, 123 Boylston.
Mason and Hamilton Pianos Used.
Address Main Office to Box Office.

Price of Gasoline Goes Up

(Continued from page one)

sudden increase of seven cents a gallon. Many companies have been buying the oil at six cents under the market rates since last summer. The enormous demand has brought about the increase but the quality is not so good as it used to be. For one thing the gravity is much less.

Ten years ago, he said, the gravity was from 68 to 70 degrees and now it runs from 63 to 65 and is sold without a guarantee. He pointed out, however, that the lighter oil is better for automobile purposes as vaporization is made easier. This calls for modified carburetors to start the vaporization, and has resulted in quite a problem for automobile engineers.

Many industries which use the crude oil have been notified that they would have to cut down their orders because of the increased number of automobiles and other increased uses of gasoline and naphtha. As the supply is limited definitely and the demand keeps increasing steadily it seems impossible that there will not be another increase in price before the end of next year.

As far as is known at the local office, he said, there will be no increase in the price of kerosene. This oil is regulated from the New York office, he said.

Dealers Held Contracts

H. C. Howe, secretary of the Jenney Manufacturing Company, independent refiners, with headquarters at 8 India street, says: "A year ago the dealers signed contracts with the Standard Oil Company for gasoline at 10 cents a gallon. Since then the company has advanced the wholesale price until it now stands at 16 cents. Since they hold contracts, however, the dealers will be able to buy the oil at 10 cents until Jan. 1, when the contracts expire. Then they will have to pay the prevailing wholesale price."

"We have been looking for a slight increase in the wholesale price over the present figure—say a cent. That would make the wholesale price on Jan. 1 17 cents and would mean a 7-cent jump for the dealers and probably a corresponding increase in the retail price."

According to Mr. Howe, the market price of gasoline has been influenced by independent companies, which, about this time of year, have heretofore sent their quotations to the dealers. Their offers, while not always accepted, have enabled the dealers to get oil from the trust at a contract price.

"But this year," says Mr. Howe, "no quotations are coming from the independents. Of course there is a monopoly on gasoline and the trust may have taken over the supply of the little fellows."

Asked as to what reason there could be for raising the gasoline price any higher than the prevailing wholesale price of 16 cents, Mr. Howe replied that the demand had been greater this year. Moreover, he said, there has been a tremendous foreign trade this year. The Standard Oil Company sent so much oil to Europe this last summer that it was forced to abandon a large part of its foreign trade to supply, if only in part, the demands at home.

Taxicab Men Complain

Taxicab proprietors in Boston who operate hundreds of machines throughout the city speak with one accord of the detrimental effect that will accrue from the higher price of gasoline. Profits at present are small, they declare. An increase will drive the small concern out of business and materially damage the trade of the large concern. To relieve conditions efforts will be made by garage owners to have today's price continued while the taxi men will seek permission to increase the passenger carrying rates from Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner.

Raise in Rates Talked

G. S. Hedge, assistant manager of the Taxi Motor Cab Company on Tremont street, declares that gasoline is so high today that it has been found necessary to instruct drivers to stop their engines when waiting for passengers. The running expenses of machines amount to a considerable sum and when taken out of the receipts leave but a small profit. He sees no other avenue to escape from the conditions which will inevitably result than by application for an advance in the rates.

J. H. Mc Carthy, of the Taxi Service Company, which operates a service of 105 cars for the use of the large hotels in the city maintains that the present price of gasoline at 10 cents a gallon is as much as consumers can pay and that the jump of another seven cents in his case will seriously effect his concern. He said that the taxi men would confer and probably try to raise the rates.

F. A. Butler, of Saunders & Butler, whose business calls for 1500 to 1800 gallons of gasoline a month, says that he anticipated a raise in the price about March, but never for a moment expected that it would go into effect in January. The only other large concern dealing in this fuel was the Texas Oil Company and its rates were identical with those of the Standard Oil. The effect of the new price would not only hurt taxicab, garage and other business of comparative importance, but the small operator would come under its ban, he said.

An official of the Motor Mart Company, a concern using 350 to 600 gallons of gasoline a day, said that he was notified by the Standard Oil men this morning that after Jan. 1, the oil men would renew no contracts and that gasoline would be raised from 10 to 17 cents a gallon.

Many people will sell their large cars and buy smaller ones in their place, he declares. By doing this they can go considerable farther for the same amount

of oil. Some persons would sell their machines and use probably a different means of conveyance, while others will indulge less in joy riding. The reason for the increase he attributed to the scarcity of crude oil in California. He said this company, however, appears to want to sell less at a higher price than more at a smaller.

Executive Board to Meet

Henry V. Chamberlin, superintendent of the garage at the Massachusetts Auto Club, an organization that purchases gasoline at the wholesale price and sells it again to its members for a slight profit, said that the seven cents more would not materially affect the use of cars, so far as his members were concerned. He said a meeting will be held by the executive board and a new price for the oil will be fixed. All of the members, practically speaking, will pay the new rate without demur as they are financially able to do so. The present price to members is 20 cents a gallon, and from 500 to 600 gallons are used each day.

C. O. Brown, manager of the garage of the White Company, vouchsafed the fact that the garage people under the auspices of the Garage Storage Association, are to hold a meeting this week at which it is hoped to have several gasoline companies' representatives present and an effort will be made to have the present gasoline price left unaltered. He says his concern has had a successful three years' business and feels that this action of the oil company will have a detrimental effect on his trade.

Mr. Brown says that the Standard Oil Company seems to monopolize the business as all the other companies are evidently obliged to adjust their prices with them. He says that his concern uses 20,000 gallons a month and although the effect of the higher price may not be felt immediately it will be in a short time. It will cause many men to drop the use of the automobile altogether, he thought.

Similar views were expressed by the Rocket Taxi Cab Service, the Taxi Motor Company and Cummings Brothers of Boston.

Traces It to Demand

W. D. Stockbridge of the firm of Speare, Alden & Co., Cambridge, independent refiners, says: "The increase in the gasoline price as well as in that of the heavier oils appears to be traceable to the old law of supply and demand. The demand has been so great that it has cut into the surplus stored."

"The increased price will prove a stimulus to production. It means that oil wells will be sunk all over the country as, at the prevailing price, there will be a profit in it."

Mr. Stockbridge says his company is handling little gasoline. He says he would not handle it on a 16-cent basis, as there will be no profit in it. He tells of an investigation recently made by the company relative to obtaining gasoline, in which he found that the lowest price he could get the product for was 14½ cents a gallon, freight on board, in tank cars of not less than 6000 capacity. With shrinkage by evaporation and cost of handling the oil would stand the company not less than 16 cents a gallon.

Henry S. Macomber of the Henry Macomber Company, oil dealers, says that the increased cost of oil—gasolines and the heavier oils as well—may stimulate the sale of kerosene, the price of which has not been raised in a year. He says it is impossible to buy oil in advance in any large quantities, which, he says, indicates that the price will go still higher.

More Wells Needed

There must be a sharp advance in the price of gasoline unless one of two things happen, it was pointed out at the Texas company, one of the Standard Oil's largest competitors. The first was the discovery of new fields yielding crude oil which would bear a high percentage of gasoline and the second was the invention of a carburetor for internal combustion engines which would make the use of some other fuel possible.

Either would send the price down, it was said. Prospectors are searching continually for new fields and inventors try the score are trying to devise a carburetor which will be successful from a commercial standpoint. It is reported that one man in the South has partially perfected a denatured alcohol vaporizer.

The Texas Company advanced its price on gasoline last week to 16 cents to meet the present price, but will not meet the Standard's advance tomorrow to 17 cents a gallon unless orders are received to that effect from New York. The price of this concern's lamp oil, which is like kerosene but known by a trade name, was also advanced last week to 8½ cents a gallon.

The reason given for the gasoline advance was the fact that the crude oils are yielding much less gasoline than was formerly obtained except in the case of those from the Pennsylvania fields.

It was pointed out that the automobile manufacturers of this country are planning to build over 600,000 cars next year, and that each of these probably would use an average of six gallons a day. Thus the additional gasoline consumption from this source alone would be in the neighborhood of 3,600,000 gallons a year. In view of the limited supply (all the big companies are drawing from their "above ground" crude oil stores), a sharp advance in price must come.

At the office of the Gulf Refining Company it was said that the present market price is 16 cents and that this price would be adhered to in spite of the advance to 17 cents of the Standard Oil unless orders come from headquarters at Pittsburgh to the contrary. It was said, however, that the enormous increasing demand and the very limited supply

would probably result in an increase soon.

More crude oil is being produced in the country now, he said, than ever before, and it is of such quality that it does not admit of refining. As a result the big companies are drawing upon their reserve stock.

The Gulf Refining Company has a number of contracts at 10 cents a gallon, he continued, but they will expire on Jan. 1, and while nothing definite has been decided it is certain that these contracts will not be renewed at that price. Market conditions at that time will have to be considered before contracts are completed.

Higher Prices Elsewhere

R. B. Nettleton, manager of the Lozier Motor Company, says that outside of Massachusetts gasoline sells for 20 to 25 cents a gallon, while in Europe 38 to 40 cents is charged, and this price does not interfere to any great extent with the business.

Paul L. Roach, manager of the F. E. Wing Motor Car Company, said that although he had received no notice of the change in price he felt that it would make little difference to the present automobile industry. He said it may possibly affect the six-cylinder car by causing a greater demand for the four-cylinder, but outside of that there would not be any marked decrease in the use of cars.

J. H. Taylor and W. F. Davis, managers of the Lincoln Motor and the J. W. Maguire companies respectively see no reason why the effect should be felt in any direction but by companies operating commercial cars and taxicabs.

J. W. Bowman of the J. W. Bowman Company said that when prices ranged at 25 cents a gallon before they did not seem to hamper the business any. The price of gasoline was a very minor expense in regard to keeping a car, he thought.

UNITED IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE DECIDES TO GO AFTER COAL MEN

(Continued from page one)

tracts are void, as "abnormal and illegal restraints upon interstate commerce."

The coal companies secure some points in the case inasmuch as the government loses on the general conspiracy charges.

The court's decision is a partial victory for the government. It dissolves the Temple Iron Company. The railroad consolidation involved in the alleged trust is not declared illegal. Justice Lurton read the decision of the court.

The court refused to order the dissolution of the Erie and the Central Railroad of New Jersey and also other alleged combinations of the anthracite carriers. Five separate conspiracies were charged by the government in its suits begun in 1907. The Philadelphia & Reading, Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Erie, Central Railroad of New Jersey and New York, Susquehanna & Western railroads, with their nine subsidiary coal companies, including the Temple concern, were attacked, with 43 of the largest operators.

In December, 1910, the government lost all of its contentions in the lower courts, except dissolution of the Temple Company, the stock of which was owned by the railroads to back "independents" outside of the combination.

That the "combination" monopolized production, transportation and sale was alleged. Another alleged conspiracy was the "65 per cent contracts" with independent operators—to buy that proportion of their output. Merger of the New York, Susquehanna & Western and Erie railroads in 1899 by stock manipulation was another alleged conspiracy. Purchase by the Reading road of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in 1901, destroying competition, was also alleged. The Erie road was also charged with buying up the Erie-Pennsylvania Coal Company in 1899 to prevent competition.

In part the court said: "Each of the parties to the general combination may form parties to separate suits. We express no opinion as to their legality."

The lower court was directed to dissolve the 65 per cent contracts.

It was announced this afternoon that Justices Day, Hughes and Pitney did not participate in the decision. Justice Pitney had not been appointed. Justice Day was absent when the case was heard, and Justice Hughes was an assistant attorney in the government's preparation of the case.

THIRTY CHURCHES TO RECEIVE \$16,000

QUINCY, Mass.—Theophilus King of Quincy and Boston, widely known in the cotton industry, has deposited \$16,000 in trust with the Granite Trust Company of Quincy, the interest to be divided equally among Quincy's 30 churches each year irrespective of creeds. In addition to the \$16,000 gifts, Mr. King yesterday gave \$300 in 10 checks, one to each of the 30 churches as an expression of good will.

LONDON ALDERMAN SPEAKS

Labor unity was urged as the best means to bring about improved conditions for workmen by Alderman Harry L. Phillips of London at a meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union yesterday. Mrs. Phillips, who also spoke, said that the greatest effort should be made to build up character.

Make This Store Your Buying Place for Every Christmas Gift

Two Great Buildings contain countless gift ideas—with all Toys, Games, Books and Fancy Goods and Housefurnishings in one, and all Apparel, Dress Accessories, Yard Goods and similar merchandise in the other. Moreover, there are many every-day-in-the-year facts that are of particular interest during the month of December—some of which are mentioned below:

❑ Nowhere else are stocks so large—fully three times those of any other Boston store.

❑ Nowhere else are assortments so varied—you will find here merchandise from the markets of the entire world.

❑ Nowhere else are so many novelties to be found—there are countless articles shown here that are not obtainable elsewhere.

❑ Nowhere else are exclusive foreign goods so extensively featured—we send 45 individual buyers to Europe each year and maintain permanent buying organizations in Paris, London, Berlin and Vienna.

❑ Nowhere else is there such a selection of practical, everyday needs—our assortments of these are four times as large as can be found elsewhere.

❑ Nowhere else is so much space given to individual lines of merchandise—nor can you find elsewhere such convenient travel-saving grouping of kindred lines of merchandise.

Only 7 Shopping Days Left in Which to Purchase Your Christmas Gifts

Early Shopping Is Earnestly Advised—Early in the Week; Early in the Day

Jordan Marsh Company

WHITELAW REID, U. S. AMBASSADOR, PASSES AWAY IN ENGLAND

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain, passed away on Sunday at his residence here.

It was announced today that the London funeral services would be held in Westminster.

Whitelaw Reid, diplomat and journalist, was a native of Xenia, O. He received a public school education in that city and in 1856 was graduated from Miami University, Oxford, O. He received the title of LL.D. from Miami, Yale, Princeton, Cambridge, St. Andrews and Manchester, and D. C. L. from Oxford. He married Elizabeth, daughter of D. O. Mills, in 1881. He was editor of the Xenia, O., News 1858-59. He was a war correspondent and later Washington legislative correspondent for the Cincinnati Gazette. He was librarian of the House of Representatives from 1863 to 1866. In 1868 he began work on the editorial staff of the New York Tribune and in 1872 became editor in chief and principal owner of that newspaper. From 1889 to 1892 he was minister to France. He was Republican nominee for Vice-President in 1892. In 1897 he was special ambassador for the United States at the jubilee to Queen Victoria. In 1905 he was appointed ambassador to Great Britain. He was the author of many books.

CENTER IS SHOWN MOTION PICTURES

Motion pictures, shown for the first time as a regular feature of Boston's public educational system, were witnessed Saturday evening by a large audience, composed of members of East Boston evening center gathered in the East Boston high school building where the machine is installed. The subjects covered proved to be diverting and instructive. A travel trip through Japan and the Philippines acquainted the audience with typical scenes in those places. Winter logging in Maine was another subject and the fly and its habits was the third feature of the evening's entertainment.

MISS HELEN GOULD TO MARRY

NEW YORK—The engagement of Miss Helen Miller Gould, whose philanthropy has been the upbuilding of the railroad Y. M. C. A., to Finley J. Shepard, assistant to the president of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain railroads, has been announced. It is reported they will wed in January.

COLUMBUS' SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT HERE TO STUDY METHODS

J. A. Shawan, superintendent of schools of Columbus, O., is in Boston today visiting commercial and industrial schools. Mr. Shawan says that in comparison with Boston the educational problem of Columbus is simple. Columbus is an American city. It has few aliens, its residents being composed chiefly of men and women of American descent who have chosen to make it their home. It is a growing educational center and is less touched by the political element of a capital city than might be supposed.

The industrial question, is, however, he says, a pressing one. It has been found there as elsewhere that the ordinary schooling does not fit the pupil to meet the demands of the modern commercial and industrial world as well as could be wished, and so the city is turning its attention strongly to special preparation along these lines.

It has a boys' trade school and a high school of commerce, which James E. Downey, head master of the Boston High School of Commerce visited last week and spoke of this morning to his teachers and in a report to superintendent of schools Franklin B. Dyer as being remarkable for its superior corps of teachers. This brings the rating of the school very high.

The Ohio law allowing school boards to compel the attendance of minors between 14 and 16 years old at continuation or part time schools Mr. Shawan says works very satisfactorily in Columbus and receives the cooperation of the business men of the city.

Mr. Shawan was in conference today with Superintendent Dyer and W. Standwood Field, director of evening and continuation schools, and later visited the High School of Commerce, the girls' and the boys' trade schools and tonight visits the evening schools.

BRIDGE DIVISION SEEKS ROOM

A loan order will be introduced into the city council at the meeting this afternoon for \$5000 for land on Dorchester avenue for the extension of yard 2 of the bridge division. The property will be used for the storage of materials.

HARVARD FACULTY CHANGES

Harvard overseers announced today the appointments of Dr. Harvey Williams Cushing to be Moseley professor of surgery at the Harvard medical school, and Dr. Charles Sedgwick Minot to be director of the laboratory of anatomy at the same school.

HEAD OF IMMIGRANT STATION FORECASTS ADDED INSPECTORS

"If the Hamburg-American line's proposed passenger service assumes the proportions expected of it, when their boats come here next spring, the local immigration service will need more inspectors," said Col. George E. Billings, local commissioner of immigration today, in commenting upon the report of Secretary Charles Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, which has just been published.

"With an enlarged station we could easily handle double the number of immigrants that now come here," said Colonel Billings. "An average of about 75 persons are detained here each month that have to be properly cared for. We have accommodated nearly 200."

"The plans for our new immigration station in East Boston have been in the hands of the supervising architect for about a year and a half, and apparently they are no further advanced now than 18 months ago. We have had the land about two years, and it still lies idle."

"During this present year, which promises to nearly if not actually break all records for immigration for New England, there were nearly 100,000 aliens and over 12,000 citizens entered at ports in my jurisdiction, that is, Boston, Providence, Portland and New Bedford."

Inspectors at the local station look particularly in the report of Secretary Nagel to the point made that Boston could handle more immigrants if a larger appropriation were granted to enlarge the station.

MR. TAFT NOT TO FILL GREAT BRITAIN POST

WASHINGTON—President Taft announced today that he would not fill the post of ambassador to Great Britain.

MANDATORY POWER FOR RAILROAD BOARD IN LEGISLATURE AGAIN

Representative Robert M. Washburn today filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives his bill of last year to increase the powers of the railroad commissioners so as to give them power to fix rates, fares and charges within the commonwealth. A new session has been added by Mr. Washburn, providing that "rates and facilities constitutionally fixed and determined by statute shall not be revised by the board."

Besides the power to fix rates the bill provides that the board may require transportation companies to alter their regulations, practices, equipment, appliances or service within the state where the same are found to be unjust, unreasonable, unsafe, improper or inadequate, as the case may be. A special provision allows the board to fix the size of train crews.

The supreme judicial court is given jurisdiction to enforce compliance with the orders of the board. The board has always had recommendatory powers only, but the corporations have invariably followed them.

PARCELS POST TO CAUSE CHANGES

Col. William L. Moore of the Boston postal inspection department has received notice of his transfer to the Cincinnati postal district, Jan. 1. Colonel Moore came from Cincinnati to Boston to fill the place of Charles M. Perkins, transferred to Spokane, Wash.

Official instructions have been received by Inspector Letherman to start his force of 16 inspectors at once studying the regulations regarding the parcel post system, which will be put in operation Jan. 1. Four-class packages will not thereafter be registered but must go by parcel post. Mr. Letherman will have charge of the insurance and loss departments of the new system in addition to his other duties.



Page & Shaw Candies

18 State St., Boston

DOWN-TOWN BRANCH

Open Evenings

Telephone Fort Hill 3557

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

ATTRACTIVE DRESS FOR HOME GIFTS THAT NATURE PROVIDES

Can be made of almost any simple material

THE pretty home gown is a real necessity, for while no wise woman consents to be less than becomingly dressed during the morning hours, the simple gown that can be adjusted with ease is desirable.

This one is perfectly plain at the back, but includes just a few tucks at the shoulders that mean becoming fullness.

For the present season, the long sleeves are desirable but the gown allows of those of three-quarter length and also can be made with a pointed collar or with a closer fitting round one.

Gowns of this kind appropriately can be made of almost any simple material. Challis, albatross and similar light weight wools are liked, but there is a general tendency toward the use of washable materials for wear at all seasons.

A greater sense of daintiness is to be obtained from the freshly laundered gown than from any other and this model is admirably suited to such materials.

For the medium size, the gown will require 8 yards of material 27, 7 yards 36 or 4½ yards 44 inches wide with ½ yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs.

The pattern of the gown (7091) is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Most of the winter costumes can be made with two or more waists. There can be one waist for morning, one for afternoon, and one for informal evening affairs.



WHY ONE SHOULD BUY JUST NOW

Clothes may be got to good advantage

THERE are many reasons for buying clothes in this month that must be heeded; the chief one is that a large number of women need them because the mild autumn has allowed one to wear the clothes of last spring, and the multifold duties of October and November, which have nothing to do with clothes, have absorbed every working moment. One can go no longer without something new, says the New York Times. Winter suits or frocks or furs must be had, to say nothing of blouses and hats and top coats.

This is an excellent time for every woman to buy who has a straitened purse or an economical turn of mind. She may not be able to get as exclusive choice among the French models and their American copies as she would have had during the first of the season, but she has the immense advantage of knowing which fashions will last and which ones are experimental. She knows which colors are poor sellers in the market and how certain styles in coats and gowns have appeared on other persons.

This is excellent knowledge to have as a forerunner in buying clothes. One is apt to make few mistakes and one is sure to save hours of shopping. No woman wishes to spend money and feel that she has put good dollars into a costume that sees more of the wardrobe than it does of the street.

In other and more economical days it was considered genteel to have one's best frock hanging in the wardrobe most of the time. The silk gowns worn for years by the Cranford ladies were a symbol of the fashion, and the custom that held good in the best circles of all the genera-

tions that preceded this one. Today things are different. Our ideas have changed on every subject that was supposed to be settled, and we challenge every tradition which was accepted. We know that silk gowns that hang in closets need too much care and we have found that the best way to get the value of our money is to make it serve us.

We have no "best gown" in this generation; or, if we have, we wear it on the multiplicity of occasions which every phase of American life offers for best gowns. We no longer have tidewater communities, and the rural free delivery of smart clothes has brought to every woman's door the newest style.

The first thing that the shopper finds is the fashion for furs attached to a suit or frock. She will pay a high price for such a suit unless she can supply the fur herself, which is usually done when one is not buying ready-to-wear clothes. The tailor is not always the person to cut furs into a commendable shape, and sometimes one needs the furrier's aid in so shaping the pelt that the hairs are not injured.

This is a word of warning to those who have not experimented with this work. The little tailor, or the big one, may be excellent in the handling of cloth but not in the handling of peltry, and if he shows any misgiving about it is best to have him cut a pattern of the fur pieces he wishes and take this to a furrier, who will do the work quite well enough. This is the advice when one supplies the fur from pieces in one's possession that are more or less good; when the tailor supplies the fur he must be allowed to cut it his own way.

WHY NOT EMBROIDER A BLOUSE

Dainty designs not difficult to work out

MANY models rely upon hand embroidery for their attractive beauty, and each one can be copied. Either washable fabric or chiffon is used this season with equal success, according to a New York Press writer.

In one simple little blouse of handkerchief linen wide Valenciennes lace is applied in straps over the shoulders. A band crosses these at the lower front, and two pieces are used on each sleeve. This wide lace is used for the background of lovely embroidery. The stem is worked solid, and some of the leaves, also the central part of each flower, are embroidered, and the design is then continued over the lace in a spray on the linen. Chain stitching outlines the top and the edge of each sleeve. This blouse can be done in two shades of ecru, but blue, green and tan are very effective.

Coinspots and a running vine on another model are simple, yet indescribably dainty in pale blue on white batiste. A row of dots is worked on the group of four tucks in the center. On each side a running stem with leaves on it is used in a pointed design, with coinspots in the center. The collarless bodice is finished with shallow scallops. Each full sleeve receives the same treatment. The whole blouse is cool, comfortable and serviceable.

A more ornate model for afternoon wear is a blouse that combines color and Irish lace. A pointed yoke is inset, surrounded by a band of tucks and insertion. Panels of tucks and insertion are used on the long sleeves. Blue thread is then applied on the flower forms of the lace, and tiny flowers of blue are

used on the material, spotted here and there on bodice and sleeves.

Graduated coinspots in red are used on a linen blouse. The top is scalloped, and three rows of dots are used on the front. A group of tucks at each shoulder is held down under embroidered disks. The cuffs are decorated in the same simple fashion.

French knots are combined with couched on a favorite model. A square yoke is outlined with rose thread. There is an extended line from the shoulder to elbow, defined by couched. A running vine and leaves fill in the space between the lines. The yoke is embroidered in French knots, blue, pale green and old rose giving a Persian effect on the marquisette. Crocheted buttons are used on the front below the yoke.

SLANTED STITCH

When doing embroidery in which a slanted stitch is used, try taking the first stitch about the center of the leaf or stem, bring it across at the required slant, and then work on both sides of the first thread. You will be surprised to see how much neater your work will look, says Needlecraft, and how easy it is to keep the stitches true and even.

MUST BE HARMONY

If you are wearing a delicately toned gown and are of the ethereal type do not wear jade earrings or other barbaric jewelry, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Such combinations spoil the charm of the wearer as well as the beauty of the costume.

WHEN young folks are looking about for gifts for friends, why not turn to Mother Nature and send what she provides? Nearly every state produces something unusual which, though very familiar to its inhabitants, would be novel to those living at a distance. One of New England's most coveted outputs is the bayberry candle, often found on the kitchen shelves beside the maple sugar, which, in its unadorned form, is hard to procure; either of these, or the fish delicacies of the sea, would appeal to those into whose daily lives they do not enter.

Those who live in the Southern mountains never give the scarlet galax leaves about them a second thought, but as they grow naturally in only two or three places in the world they would be prized by any recipient, says the New York Times. They keep fresh, indefinitely, and make beautiful table decorations, wreaths, or chains for house decorating. The woods also hold rare winter ferns and mosses, holly, mistletoe, long leaf pine, and little rhododendron bushes. Odd mountain baskets, filled with chinquapins or chains made of the latter, are novelties.

Tea is grown nowhere else in America but in South Carolina, so a box of native tea would be unique, and even cotton bolls are fascinating to those who are not accustomed to them. Florida has its quota furnished by nature. Guavas, limes and kumquats are all desirable as gifts either in their fresh state or preserved. Alligator pears, mangos, or even chayotes are the greatest rarity in northern markets.

The pine and hemlock forests of the Great lakes region offer their sweet-smelling contribution for pillows. And the curious pieces of copper found in the mining regions of Michigan make nice desk accessories as paper weights. Then there are hanging baskets made of the

birch bark of northern forests, besides picture frames and lamp mats; very pretty little autograph books may be made, too, of the smooth, vellum-like inner bark. Use the gray outside bark for the covers of the book. Select as smooth and even pieces of the inner bark as can be found, cut to a uniform size, and fasten together with ribbon. Such a book, filled with the names of those with whom one has passed a happy vacation, makes a satisfactory and durable souvenir.

California is overflowing with gifts—ripe olives, figs, orange blossoms, decorative pepper foliage and berries. Chains made of rose beads where roses are so plentiful would cost the maker but a trifle. The boy who can successfully use his penknife on the redwood of his state can fashion many acceptable novelties. In the Southwest the queer handicrafts of the Indians are everywhere, especially in New Mexico, and that state and Colorado furnish pine gum and pinon nuts in quantities.

Any one living along the seacoast has many delightful gifts at hand. Send an inland friend perfect clam shells; they make splendid little baking dishes, and fish au gratin or scalloped oysters are especially good when cooked in these natural ramekins. Irish moss makes the best blanc mange; it can be bought, but is not nearly as good as that carefully selected, washed just enough, and dried quickly, so it has no chance to become mildewed. Pretty cards can be made by floating the sea moss on to cards. These weeds should be placed in a dish of water as soon as taken from the ocean, the card may then be slipped under them while in the water and literally "floated" into place. The card must then be placed between sheets of blotting paper and dried under pressure. No paste is necessary, as there is a sticky substance in the seaweed itself.

WAY TO HAVE GOOD PASTRY

IN making pastry the best results are obtained by having all the ingredients as cold as possible, and keeping them so till the pastry goes into the oven. It is the sudden change in temperature, as much as the actual ingredients used, that makes pastry light. If soft butter and lukewarm water are used the result must be poor pastry—tough and not appetizing.

For plain paste, lard or a mixture of lard and butter should be used; for very plain crust, lard and good beef drippings; but for puff paste, butter must be used, says the Ceresota cook book.

It is often desirable to have pastry that is light, flaky and tender without being too rich, and this result can be attained by the addition of a little baking powder and the reduction of the amount of fat used. Where a rule calls for one and one half cups of flour and two thirds cup of fat—lard or butter—the housekeeper may take one half a cup of fat and a teaspoonful of baking powder to the cup and one half of flour, and have equally good results as to appearance and flavor, at much less expense.

All paste is better if chilled before it is baked. If convenient it should be made the day before it is used.

In making fruit pies always put the sugar with the fruit—not on top—or the crust will be soggy.

A marble or slate pastry board, and a glass or china rolling pin are best for pastry, because of their coldness; but if the ordinary utensils are cold, good results will be obtained.

SUIT OF STRIPED VELVETEEN

Women adopting more mannish fashions

AMONG the good-looking neutral suits that one will find secure in its fashionable appearance is one of striped velveteen or English corduroy, as many of the manufacturers call it. It has a raised effect, as though it were corded, and one stripe is black, while the other is gray. It has been in fashion before, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times. It had its prototype in the pique cloth that was so popular two seasons ago, and it was brought again into fashion this autumn by the charm of the white and black ratine, which was so exclusive that it sold in this country at \$10 a yard and brought to the tailors the price of \$15 for a plain coat and skirt.

These velveteen suits have lodice to match, which is attached to the skirt or allows the wearer the privilege of varying her waists to suit the day and the need—which is a better fashion. It is always wise to have one blouse that is made especially for the suit, which means that it should have a bit of the cloth of the skirt brought up over the waist line nearly as far as the bust. The top of this blouse should be of lace, net or chiffon, and never of the fabric. The world has accepted the fashion of transparency from bust to chin, although it made a protest against it in the beginning.

While there are some short coats still in fashion it might be wiser to order a striped velveteen coat made long, as stripes have a way of looking fantastic when they are cut up into short lengths. Even a short woman can wear a coat which is long at the back if it slopes up in a graceful line in front. There are many ways of rounding or shaping the front of the coat in order to expose the front of the skirt and follow the fashionable lines. Too many women take it for granted there is only one line when one wants a cutaway coat, and they may fancy that such a coat is not suitable for them, whereas they are ignorant of its infinite variety.

The way of fastening these cutaway coats has much to do with making them becoming. There is the popular method of using two large buttons at a double-breasted waist line. There is another fashion of running the buttons up a single-breasted front straight to the col-

larbone and finishing with a wide rolling collar. This method is used on suits of soft fabrics, which are bound with wide black silk braid and which have pockets over the hips, and long plain sleeves that have a two-inch turnover cuff, also bound with braid and finished at the back with two buttons. This is the nearest approach to a man's afternoon suit that women have found available for their purposes.

They have followed a man's morning clothes with fidelity and accuracy. They have used the same materials, the line of the sack coat, the shape of the pockets, the finish of the sleeves, and recently they have added the high single-breasted worsted waistcoat, the four-in-hand cravat, and the polo shirt of white silk or madras with its negligé collar.

The world has become accustomed to seeing women dressed in this garb for the morning hour, but it has not known them to take up the afternoon suit of men until this winter. Now, mind you, they not only wear the single-breasted cutaway coat, with its binding of braid, its flat revers and its long sleeves, but they are adding to it a tight skirt made of two widths of material, with seams down the side and a plain hem. The fabric chosen for this is the gray and black striped whipcord used for men's afternoon trousers. They make the costume feminine by an alluring turban of fur or velvet wrapped in folds about the head, finished with a fantastic caught with a huge jewel. The veil is also feminine, as is the huge muff, as well as the pink camellia pinned at the bust.

WORK HOLDER

Here is a hint for making the little bows to run ribbon through, which I trust will be as helpful to others as it has been to me, writes a contributor to Needlecraft. When making the center circle of the medallion, especially when coronation-braid is used, crochet over a brass ring. This affords a firm foundation which holds the work in place.

With the fur bows, silk flowers are being worn. The bright roses add a gay note to the somber colored skunk and sable furs.

OUR STORE ETHICS—And Other Things—No. 43

SILVER FOR CHRISTMAS

Sheffield Plate Silver—useful and decorative articles for the dining table.

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They have asserted squatter sovereignty in the Silk Store.

Be sure to see them—get an eye-impression of designs and qualities.

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Were we to tell you about these stores now you'd exclaim "Munchausen." To which we'd reply, "Yes, TRUE Munchausen." The real opening will occur in January.

(Continued Tuesday)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

TRIED RECIPES

CODDLED APPLES

PEEL and core sour apples (cooking) and arrange them in an earthen or porcelain dish, which will allow them to be covered. Fill the cavity of each apple with sugar mixed with a little grated nutmeg or cinnamon, adding a seeded raisin to each apple. Sprinkle sugar over the apples. Pour a cup of hot water into the dish and cover closely. Place on the back of the range, where the apples will cook slowly until soft, but not broken. Lift them out very gently without breaking. Add a little grated nutmeg and a bit of butter to the syrup and pour it hot over the apples. Serve cold.

APPLE BUTTER PUDDING

Make a smooth batter with half a pound of flour mixed with two teaspoons of baking powder and a scant pint of milk, into which are stirred the beaten yolks of three eggs. Fill a shallow dish an inch and a half deep with tart apples sliced thin. Sprinkle a little sugar among them and pour in the batter, mixing well with the apples. Bake for 30 or 40 minutes. Pour over the crust, when the pudding is done, a meringue made of the whites of the eggs beaten light with three tablespoons of sugar. Set in the oven a few minutes to brown a delicate color.

RICE AND CREAMED FISH

Cook one cup of rice until it is tender, season it with a little salt and butter; do not put any sugar in it. Boil the fish in some water and when it is nearly done let the water boil away until the remaining water is very rich. Remove the fish and from the water make a creamed sauce by adding a little milk, then stirring in enough flour to make it medium thick. Cut the fish in small pieces and put it in the bottom of a baking dish with a third of the cream sauce over it; next put in the rice, seasoning both as much as you like. Over the rice pour the remaining sauce. Put in hot oven and let bake for 20 minutes and serve while hot.

GINGER BREAD

Stir to a cream one cup of brown sugar and three tablespoons butter; add one cup New Orleans molasses (never use syrup), two beaten eggs and one-half tablespoon ginger. Mix well, then stir in 2½ cups flour sifted with two teaspoons baking powder. Just before putting in oven, gloss over with a mixture made by stirring together a beaten egg and the same amount of rich cream. Bake in a very moderate oven one hour. It is better if baked in a deep baking pan.—San Francisco Call.

ENGLISH CRISPS

One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, 1½ molasses, three cups flour. Melt the butter, and the other ingredients, mix well together and drop by small spoonfuls far apart on a greased flat baking tin. Bake in a rather slow oven, remove from the tin with a broad bladed knife, and place over the edge of a bowl to curl and cool.

COAT HANGERS

A novel kind of coat hanger well within the skill of little fingers to make is of raffia in gay color. Thread a coarse needle with the raffia and buttonhole the entire framework of a wire coat hanger in such a way that the purl comes on the inside of the opening of the ends. Over the hook put the buttonhole stitches so close that the metal is covered.

To fill in the openings, thread a needle with a different color of raffia and cut-stitch through the buttonhole stitches until the space is covered.

If you want the coat hanger sweet-scented, says the New York Times, make little bags from three-inch ribbon folded across, the edges overcast and the ends turned into a casing. Use baby ribbon for a drawstring and fill each bag with cotton, thickly sprinkled with sachet. Hang a bag from each end of the hanger.

AEROPLANE PIN

Aeroplane pin is the new winged shape bar pin that is set with many stones, says the New York Press. It is often wonderfully beautiful and expensive in designs of diamonds set in platinum setting.

LLOYD'S OPERA GLASSES WITH HANDLES

Glasses with Handles are very popular, partly on account of the ease with which they are used; and partly because of their handsome appearance.

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LIGHT FROM SCOTTISH VIEWPOINT SHED ON TWO COUNTRIES BY AUTHOR

Study of People in Canada and the United States Made in Milne's "John Jonathan and Company"

UNCOVERS TRUTHS

IN "John Jonathan and Company" (The Macmillan Company) by James Milne, the evidence is conclusive that a penetrating Scotch onlooker has been in the United States and Canada during the current year, "taking notes." There is something in the life of each of these peoples that makes its special and peculiar appeal to a man from the land of John Knox, and he intuitively gets at the truth of many things hidden from the Saxon and a follower of Laud and a countryman of Cromwell.

Confessedly "impressionistic" and not pretending to be aught else, the author gets considerably nearer the truth on many matters than do more pretentious persons who have stayed longer in America and come with far more prestige as investigators and reporters, as for instance, Arnold Bennett in his last book. Not that Mr. Milne covers quite as wide a range of physical territory traversed in the republic or as much of the academic and literary activities of the land where the English novelist has a large following; but what was seen was glimpsed with a sounder faith in democracy and more spiritual insight. The work done within the more limited area was done so well that the hope is natural that another longer tour be made covering the South and West as well as the North, inland small cities and towns as well as the great urban communities along the Atlantic coast, and Yellowstone and Yosemite as well as Niagara.

The first six chapters have to do with the voyage across the Atlantic and are subjective, sentimental and often didactic in mood. With the seventh the record of the observer of new phenomena, physical and human, begins in New York, "a city that never sleeps," and the first impression, naturally enough, is of a vast cosmopolitan center, characterized chiefly by its employments and its amusements, the pace at which it lives and the high cost of the same expressed in terms of money and surrender of higher things. The sobriety of the people, the "complete devotion to the practical business, to the great game of getting on," the rapidity of the mental processes of the people and their "quick ebullient temperament," the crackle of the city's sounds compared with the "massive roar of London," the "full searchlight atmosphere which Nature provides by day and man by night" as over against "the soothing light of London"—these are quickly and accurately noted, and the conclusion drawn that the observer is among a people who "often lead the stiles, instead of troubling to undo the bar."

In due time the search begins for the soul of the great mart and amusement center of the nation. As a Londoner, flatterer himself that he has a definite conception of what the soul of the British nation is, Mr. Milne sallies forth in a quest that is interesting. There is nothing corresponding to Westminster abbey. The Hall of Fame on the upper heights along the Hudson he did not see, but if he had he would have found it a Valhalla with all the crudity of youth compared with the venerable pile that shelters Britain's great departed, and also utterly lacking in the religious element. As for anything like Goldsmith's grave, New York has fewer literary shrines than simple Concord village. No! Neither religion nor literature buds large in modern New York. But education and philanthropy do, and there is no evidence in this narrative that the eye of the observer lighted upon the great institutions that cluster around Grant's tomb: on Morningside Heights, where the city's spiritual interests, such as they are, find most adequate expression. Mr. Milne, we fancy, lingered too long on fascinating Fifth avenue and among the shops; albeit his comments on the architecture and the people there seen are acute. To say as he does that the city's soul is "not yet in sight" is to paint the picture too dark. But it is quite true that both London and Edinburgh have visible memorials of a spiritual past and present that cannot be seen in the great urban center at the mouth of the Hudson.

The author is truer in his judgments of the American man and woman, of the reasons why culture is more apparent among the latter than the former, and of the admirable results, on the whole, of the comradeship between growing youth and between husbands and wives that gives to the social structure of the people that freedom of expression and action which at first startles and then favorably impresses the European visitor. Especially apt are his homilies addressed to the American men on the necessity of a truer valuation of the worth of leisure, of sentiment and of romanticism in their relations to the women for whom they toil and to whom they give such luxury of environment, a luxury that, class for class, has no equal in the world. The amplitude of the American hospitality shown to comparative strangers amazes him; the popular insistence on character as the final test of a hero rather than wealth or pedigree, the "perfect genius for organization" of all forms of activity—commercial, social and political—these all win his liking.

Nothing is too insignificant to chal-

lenge his desire to know the relation between cause and effect. Hence his wonder at the infrequency of bearded men, the more instinctive feeling for "style" of women's dress as compared with that of English misses and matrons, and why, in all his journeyings, he never saw man, woman or child in tears. Like most European critics of the United States, he has no good word to say for the American child in its frowardness and its failure to be "seen and not heard."

One of the most penetrating chapters is on the contrast between the rural parts of England and the States and the absence of those charming aspects of village life and pastoral setting which profoundly affect the inner life and moods of the Briton who hies him out of the cities.

The "rawer, rougher, not so lovable, not so near the heart" rural regions of America disappoint him. Yet here again an American critic cannot but recall the pastoral touches in the verse of a Lowell and a Riley, in the prose of an Emerson or a Thoreau, or the loving hand with which a Burroughs or a Muir have depicted non-urban New England, Indiana, New York and California. It is to be doubted whether modern England has anything like the systematic inculcation of love of nature in its pedagogic literature for the schools, in its organized provision of training of youth for love of nature that modern America has. Such defects as American life has in this respect, are due, as Mr. Milne sees, to the fact that "a country-side, like a people, has to be martyred, soaked with deeds of history, before its inherent sap arrives at full flower."

"America is too big to have yet under gone this process as little England, Scotland and Ireland have been through it. Her countryside has still, in our full, intimate sense of the thing, to be peopled. Therefore the magic of the past, a golden bowl holding the present is not there to seize you," as it does at Stratford-on-Avon, in the lake district, or among the haunts of Burns, Scott and Carlyle. At Concord, Mass., it is just because to extraordinary calm, pastoral beauty of a low-lying meadow region there is added the "magic of the past" that conjures up the names of Prescott and Parker, Hoar and Emerson, Hawthorne and Thoreau, the beginnings of a great revolution and the glories of an Augustan age in national literature that the little town has more visitors from all parts of the United States and from beyond the seas than any rural town in the country.

It would be interesting to know Mr. Milne's politics when at home. He can hardly be a Tory. Else he would not have entered so sympathetically into an understanding of the political currents that he found running wide and deep to unpredictable harbors while in the country during the recent presidential campaign. He sees the inner meaning of it all far better than many Americans who are disturbed and querulous at what seem indispensable foundations that to them are being undermined. Like so many people from abroad he evidently has fallen under the personal spell of Mr. Roosevelt, about whom he writes in a laudatory way.

The study of Niagara is far from "impressionistic" because not fleeting. It is in truth a study, one of the best on record, in prose, and none the worse because coupled with homilies that utilize for moral ends the emotions he felt.

It was but natural that a Scot should include in his itinerary a dominion which owes so much to men of his race, far more than to the Saxon Briton; and there are words in his chapters on Canada which are prophetic of similar more careful and intimate studies that both Britons of the kingdom and American students of comparative civilization are bound to make in the near future. He found Canada less arid in its rural landscape than the United States, and more of a "holiday and honeymoon land." Few traces of national consciousness turning to the realm of art, whether literary, architectural or pictorial, were seen.

The dominant note is "that of out-of-doors, the open road, the breathing bill and the crack of a wholesome wind in the pine trees." The "call of the wild" is heard not far from largest urban centers, and the romance of the pioneer days of French and British abides. Life is less strenuous and more comfortable than in the United States. Alertness and rapidity of mind and body are not lacking, but they are "cushioned" to a greater extent than in the republic. Nature's air of repose is more highly valued and often imitated. More of the romance of two worlds, American and European, mingles with conquest of the present. "Old World leisureliness, willingness to gossip for gossip's sake," are often found. "Always, you fancy there is a reservation, a touch in the Canadian which is nearer to Europe than to America. The women care less for style. The people are less demonstrative, tell fewer funny stories, and talk less. They are thinking less than they will later of a Canadian art and literature. All is over-shadowed now by a phenomenal industrial growth."

What he sees of relative intellectual and ethical inferiority of the French-Canadian to the British-Canadian is not so disturbing to Mr. Milne as it might be did he not note signs of progress. The emigrant of the United States brings back a liberal heaven that cannot be resisted. Besides, men who date back to the France of the great days of Louis Quatorze some day will enrich the dominion with an artistic talent now latent. The ideals of old France in

literature and the social amenities will flower forth ultimately and save Canada from a commercialism that otherwise might doom her. This, of course, will come faster if there is swifter amalgamation of the two race stocks than in the past; and signs of this are even now visible.

Naturally a Scot studying Canada's gain at Scotland's expense by the steady emigration that never was larger than now, cannot be wholly happy; and this phase of the matter is dealt with candidly in the next to the last chapter, and it will be far from pleasant reading to those persons, whether American or English, whose purchase of the farms of Scotland to form great estates and shooting preserves, are responsible for the Dominion's enrichment in a settler who, whatever his success in Canada, never can forget wholly the tragedy of his eviction and his perilous voyage across seas to an unsettled land. Mr. Milne looks forward to a time when there will be such social legislation in the British Parliament as will make it possible for the Scotsman to be "home dwelling instead of over-sea bent." "Siller an' lan" and the gamble of a strenuous life they sail for, but they would rather stay if they could only

"... make a happy fireside climate To weans and wife."

BOOK REVIEWS

"Evolution and Empire"—By John William Graham, M.A. Headley Bros., London. 2s. 6d. net.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—War does not pay. This is what the author sets out to prove, and a study of his book leads one to

LITERARY NOTES

RABINDRANATH TAGORE, a Bengali poet and philosopher, distinguished as a leader in the renaissance of poetry in India, has taken up residence in Urbana, where his son is a student at the University of Illinois.

Frances Hodgson Burnett claims that she keeps close to child life and interest of view by her maintenance and interest in a sumptuous doll's house well inhabited by hundreds of dolls collected by her in all parts of the world. Naturally it is a place at which many children gather, and from them the author learns much.

Ambassador Bryce's "South America" has had four printings.

With \$3000 the Poe cottage at Fordham, in upper New York city, could be moved from its present site to Poe park, across the street, where it will be out of the reach of dangers now threatening it. An appeal for funds has gone forth to admirers of Poe.

William Allen White has resigned as regent of the University of Kansas.

The American Historical Association and the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain are to share in collating and publishing a bibliography of the modern history of Great Britain. Prof. G. W. Prothero is to be the general editor.

To persons interested in the biographical and personal sides of Victorian British art the voluminous life of George Frederick Watts, written by his wife, will prove a mine of information.

The most striking contribution to the December Bookman is an imaginary conversation between Tolstoy and John D. Rockefeller, done by Maximilian Harden, German journalist.

Admirers of the work of Synge, the Irish playwright, will find a vivid portrayal of the man in W. B. Yeats' new book, "The Cutting of the Agate."

The Atlantic Monthly Almanac for 1913 is a clever reminder of antique days and ways in New England and, at the

LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—According to the "Journal des Arts" the war in the Balkans has given rise to special stamps relating to recent events. The stamps for the four federated states are unique, it is said, in the history of philately. In form, composition, and ornamentation, they are alike for each state, except that the center vignette depicts a special town, Sofia, Belgrade, Cetinje, or Athens. Above these four towns floats a luminous cloud, and a cross in flaming colors bears the inscription "In hoc signo vinces." The idea of the design was furnished by the director of the Numismatic museum at Athens.

"Summer Days in Shakespeare Land" is the title of C. G. Harper's latest book, published by Chapman and Hall. The book begins with a Life of Shakespeare, and, after visits to the sights of Stratford, Mr. Harper takes one out to Shottery, Charlecote, and the "Eight Villages" ("Piping" Petworth, "Dancing" Marston, etc.) and away as far as Chip-

ping Campden, Broadway, and Tewkesbury. Many other places, which are supposed to have some connection with Shakespeare, are visited, and finally Warwick, Kenilworth, and Coventry. He uses strong language about the Baconians, which, if it does not move them deeply, will at least please the Stratford people.

It was a good idea of Messrs. Nelson to bring their Popular Encyclopedia up to date and issue it bound in leather in a pocket edition. The last edition, which was done in cloth, two years ago, consisted of 25 volumes, and of this 462,000 sets were sold, making the enormous total of \$11,550,000 volumes. The present edition is in 24 volumes, and the price is 2s. per volume or £2 5s. per set. It has been so thoroughly brought up to date that under the name of Ferdinand, King of Bulgaria, one may read of the present war.

Professor Berger of the Royal Academy of Music is one of the few remaining people who can claim to have been an intimate friend of Charles Dickens. The distinguished pianist and composer has just written a volume of "Reminiscences, Impressions and Anecdotes" in which the great novelist comes pleasantly into view. Amongst other people about whom Professor Berger has stories to tell are Rubinstein, Greig, Dvorak, Sims Reeves, Clara Schumann, Jennie Lind, Gilbert and Sullivan. Sampson Low are the publishers.

Routledge will shortly publish in their "Library of Scholarship and Letters" a study of "English Life and Manners in the Later Middle Ages," by Dr. A. Abram, author of "Social England in the Fifteenth Century: A Study of the Effects of Economic Conditions." The same firm will also have ready in this series, almost immediately, the fourth volume of Professor Friedlander's "Roman Life and Manners Under the Early Empire," translated by Dr. A. B. Gough.

A new edition of Medwin's "Life of Shelley" is in course of preparation by H. Buxton Forman, which Mr. Forman hopes to have ready for issue early in the new year. The work was originally published in 1847 in two volumes.

Sidgwick & Jackson are issuing a popular edition, with all the original illustrations, of Laurence Housman's amusing book, "The New Child's Guide to Knowledge." The Year Book Press will issue shortly a new work entitled "The Laws which Govern the Course and Destinies of Religion." The author is anonymous but his aim is to treat his subject on historical and practical, not dogmatic, lines. A new "popular edition de luxe" of Bacon's essays is in course of preparation by Messrs. Black, the editor being Sydney Humphries. The text used is that of 1673, and the book will contain a photogravure frontispiece of a contemporary portrait of Bacon.

A chapter is devoted to the urgent need of a revision of the relations of the United Kingdom with Germany, and the opinion is advanced that no tangible reason exists why an understanding should not be arrived at.

NEW BOOKS

"Little Boy Philosopher"—By S. Maria Talbot. Denver. George D. Talbot. "Scientific Sales Management"—By Charles W. Hoyt. New Haven. George B. Woolson & Co.

"Delphin of the Dolphins"—By Mary Argye Taylor. London (Eng.). The Vineyard Press.

"Two Masters" (Browning & Turgenev)—By Philip Stafford Moxom. Boston. Sherman, French & Co.

"The Game of Life"—By Bolton Hall. New York. The Arcadia Press.

"The Forest Farm"—By Peter Rosegger. London (Eng.). The Vineyard Press.

"Practical Cooking and Serving"—By Janet Mackenzie Hill. New York. Doubleday, Page & Co.

"Lift of the Birds"—By Emile Pickhardt. Boston. Sherman, French & Co.

SOUTH AFRICAN NAVY QUESTION PROMINENT

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, S. Africa.—The question of the naval defense of South Africa continues to engage public attention. General Botha referred to the matter in the course of a speech at Standerton, when he declared that the government and Parliament were quite ready to do something, but they wanted first to have proof of the success of the defense act.

There was no question as to the necessity of protecting their seaborne trade, but they had not quite decided as to the manner in which this should be effected. In order that this question might be settled, it would be necessary to confer with the imperial government. The general expressed the opinion that South Africa should possess her own ships for the purpose of protecting trade in South African waters.

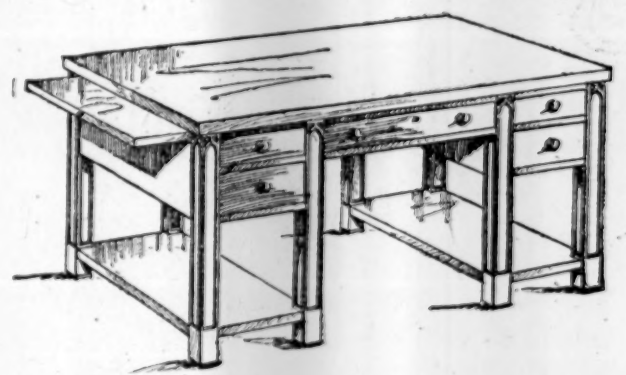
It is not improbable that, in making the above remark, the general was referring to a scheme which it is understood is receiving serious attention, of building a fleet of six cruisers to be manned by the admiralty, but paid for by the government of the union of South Africa, and to be stationed in South African waters.

Referring to the next session, General Botha stated that bills dealing with the financial relations between the provinces and the union, native squatting, and immigration would have first place.

BELGIAN BANK IN ARGENTINE

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS.—As a consequence of the concession granted recently by the Argentine government to Jose R. Salva, in order to provide facilities for the acquisition of house property by state officials and military and naval officers, a Belgian group of capitalists have made arrangements to finance Mr. Salva's projects. For this purpose a bank has been formed, which will be known as the Banque Hypothecaire Argentine, and will have a capital of 6,000,000 francs (£240,000).

AUSTRALIAN EXPLOSIVE TRIED (Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—A new explosive named napierite was tested in Brisbane recently by military men. It has twice the power of cordite, and practically no recoil. It was invented by an Australian, and has been acquired by the British admiralty.



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FRANCE MUST BE NEUTRAL IN ART IS EDICT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The edict of M. Leon Berard has settled one of the questions of the art world of Paris. The state must be neutral in matters of art, he has declared. Therefore the autumn Salon will not have to move from its quarters in the Grand Palais. The encouragement of cubists and other eccentricities of the ultra modern schools by the Salon was the cause of the fracas which has blazed rather merrily for some time. In the interests of art the Palais committee signified that unless things improved they would not be inclined to lend the building to the Salon of 1913. M. France Jourdain, the president of the Salon, has hinted that a certain amount of moderation in the choice of pictures will be observed. The jury of selection is composed of 18 foreigners and 14 Frenchmen, and it is largely to the predilection of the foreign element for the ultra modern schools that the president attributes the preponderance of futurist and cubist pictures. Futurism is essentially Italian and cubism Spanish. It seems probable that the foreign proportion on the committee will be reduced, then will the autumn Salon regain its wonted dignity. To a method of revising the rejected pictures, which of late years has been employed, much of the present anarchy is put down. This system is to be abandoned and a new hanging committee appointed, which will have the serious interest of the Salon at heart. Native art will be given the place which has latterly been accorded to the wildest and most undisciplined vagaries. These declarations have given much satisfaction in Paris, where the feeling was obtaining that the purposes of the Salon for the encouragement and display of fine modern and progressive art, was being lost sight of.

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N. S. W. EDUCATIONAL GROWTH SET FORTH

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The rapid progress of education in New South Wales, where every child is educated free at the expense of the state, is shown by the following statistics:

At the beginning of 1905 there were 2924 schools, with 210,640 pupils on the rolls. At the end of last year the numbers had increased to 3125 schools, with 225,063 pupils. The average attendance for the previous period was 135,503, and for the last quarter of 1911 it was 161,342, being an increase of 5 per cent.

In 1905 the number of teachers employed was 5496, and at the end of last year the numerical strength of the teaching staff had grown to 5840, while 425 people received state aid as teachers of subsidized schools. There are now more than twice as many teachers with university degrees in the service of the department as there were in 1905, and the number of teachers holding first-class certificates has increased by 24 per cent.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer Boston Terminal Company, announces the appointment of Edward Moreng as general foreman of interlocking at South station. Mr. Moreng comes from the Union Switch & Signal Company of Swissvale, Pa.

For the accommodation of the Wellesley Club en route home tonight the Boston & Albany road will provide special service from South Station at 9:25 o'clock.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine road shipped three trains of company coal to New Hampshire and Vermont division points early this morning.

James H. Hustie, vice-president and general manager of the Boston & Albany road, and party, including Hugh Bancroft of the port commission, arrived at South station on the Twentieth Century Limited yesterday from Detroit, where they saw the launching of the grainboat Boston.

The bridge department of the Boston & Maine road is making extensive repairs to the North station's trainshed bridge after traffic hours.

Fred Horter, superintendent of car service, Boston & Maine road at North station, has arranged to place at important stations storage mail cars equipped with special lighting fixtures, for the holidays.

On account of increasing milk business the Readville shops of the New Haven road are building 10 refrigerator milk cars.

TURKISH LEADER HIT IN SURPRISE ATTACK



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

Sultan's pinnace ready for immediate use, though Constantinople is now reported quieter

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—In a way Constantinople is a deserted city, though for a deserted city it is a pretty full one. The Thracian refugees have disappeared across the Bosphorus to what the government is pleased to call "homes in Asia Minor." Homes where the houses do not exist, and where food is probably not to be had; whilst winter is coming on.

Meanwhile the Turkish spirits have revived. The capital has come to the conclusion that at all events the Bulgarians cannot break through, though whether that is certain or not is by no means clear.

One of the ablest and perhaps the bravest of their generals, Mahmoud Mukhtar Pasha, is lying wounded in hospital. He rode out to inspect an advance work which had been taken by the Bulgarians during the night. The Turkish intelligence department, true to its traditions, had failed to acquaint him with the fact. If the Bulgarians had allowed him to ride right up to the works he would have been captured with all his staff; if they had been a little less efficient he and his staff might at least have been shot down. As it was they were saluted with a volley of a rather wild nature, which led them to gallop rapidly to the rear.

During the retirement the general was found to be missing. The staff at once galloped back to his aid. They found his orderly carrying him out of gun shot. He was taken into Constantinople and placed in hospital, where he was found to be wounded in three places. Perhaps Nazim Pasha is intellectually the brain of the army, but Mahmoud Mukhtar certainly represents its energy, and un-

less he gets well in time his loss will be hard to supply.

If only rumors represented news there would be no lack of it—news of every description imaginable. The embassies' guards are slowly reembarquing. Half the Hampshire's bluejackets have gone, and it is felt that the reports of insecurity have been altogether overrated. Still prospects of the capture of the capital are always before the government and the people. The Sultan's pinnace lies alongside the palace ready to carry the Kaliph at a moment's notice across the Bosphorus to Brussa.

SOCIETY PLANS BY-LAWS CHANGES

Action on proposed amendments to the by-laws of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants will be taken at a special business meeting of the organization to be held on Forefathers day, Dec. 21. One of the amendments seeks to have the board of assistants meet once a month except July and August.

At the close of the business meeting the annual reception will be held under the direction of a committee consisting of Mrs. Walter F. Ayers, Mrs. Lorenzo D. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Henry L. Hiscoc, Mrs. Charles H. McIntyre and Mrs. George A. Burdett.

SUFFRAGE CONCERT PLANNED

A musicale under the direction of Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman is to be given Tuesday forenoon at the Hotel Tuilleries for the benefit of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Langdon Frothingham, Miss Marie Nichols and Miss Alice Reese will aid.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

MONTREAL STAR.—The opening of the new art gallery was accomplished under auspices that very strongly emphasized the significance of the occasion. The presence of H. R. H., the Governor-General, and the active interest which he, as well as the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, have shown in the development of Canadian art, are evidence that artistic progress is not merely the concern of a few individuals, but a vital necessity in any well-regulated state. As his royal highness said in declaring the gallery open, the appreciation of fine art is sure to have an educative and formative influence. In a country like this, where all is vigor and work, we are naturally apt to neglect the graces, and sometimes we even like to pretend that we hold them in contempt. This is the splendid arrogance of youth, which will soon pass, and the time of reflection ensue. It would be of priceless value to the community if the pictures now being exhibited in the new gallery could remain there permanently. That would be too much to ask of the generous citizens who are giving us an opportunity of seeing them during the next three weeks. We all knew these pictures were in Montreal, but frankly we had a new pride in seeing them all under one roof. Art is conditioned by the surroundings in which it is born far more than most people imagine. Those who are learned in such matters have found that genius does not arise in the purely arbitrary way so dear to popular imagination. The artistic taste of Canadians will not entirely determine the character of the work which our artists will give us, but it will go a long way to do so. That is why it is so important that we should study and grow to love those pictures on which humanity has placed the hall-mark of greatness. Their inspection will not only give us an esthetic delight, but impel us to search in the life about us for those chained forces which will give us distinction as a nation after we have gained power and wealth.

People and the President

direct vote of the people. Senator John D. Works of California proposes an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the President and Vice-President by the people. Senator Works will not have to look far for argument to support his proposition. He will find public sentiment already strongly crystallized in its favor and ready to express itself. The electoral college is a rusty and antiquated piece of machinery. It matches early methods of transportation and communication. It inserts one unnecessary body between the people and their choice. The history of the last four years has made it clear that the national convention, capable of crooked manipulation by corrupt politicians, will be wiped out before another presidential campaign is under way. The candidates of the different parties will be nominated by the people in a primary free from any steam roller. A nomination by the people direct will find its natural and simple complement in direct election.

Art in Spokane

Spokane Chronicle.—Thousands of dollars Spokane pays each week for laughter and counts it cash well spent. Feast after feast is planned for the musicians—singers and pianists go away well thanked and richer than they came. The fortunes invested year by year in books and schools and colleges pay splendid dividends. Sport takes its heavy toll ungrudging from the bowler, the football zealot, the diamond fan. Half a million a year would be counted cheap for the pleasure gained from the automobile by the people of this city. But when it comes to art—no lonely statue on Riverside; a few barely furnished rooms in a big attic on Trent avenue; one or two more

at the high schools, decked with youthful efforts; at long, long intervals a display by some eastern artist on a daring "loan exhibit" from city owners; two or three stores where objects of real beauty are offered to scattered buyers; a shop window filled now and then with dainty china; here and there a few choice paintings in some art lover's home—and what more is there to boast? Such a condition cannot long prevail in advancing Spokane. Art, its faithful followers here; soon it must have its strong societies, its fine public galleries, its recognition as one of the things not to be weighed with dollars or valued by the profits it will pay. As a sign of this progress that is certain comes the campaign of the Spokane Art Club to secure a series of beautiful mural paintings to adorn the council chamber in the new city hall. The scene portrayed, the painted Indian viewing with wonder the power city that has risen where he camped and hunted, is more than a symbol of the changes already witnessed. It is a pledge that Spokane shall continue moving onward, gaining not merely in size, in wealth, in industry, but in beauty, in culture, in refinement, in broader, deeper, grander ways.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—Senator

John D. Works of California proposes an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the President and Vice-President by the people. Senator Works will not have to look far for argument to support his proposition. He will find public sentiment already strongly crystallized in its favor and ready to express itself. The electoral college is a rusty and antiquated piece of machinery. It matches early methods of transportation and communication. It inserts one unnecessary body between the people and their choice. The history of the last four years has made it clear that the national convention, capable of crooked manipulation by corrupt politicians, will be wiped out before another presidential campaign is under way. The candidates of the different parties will be nominated by the people in a primary free from any steam roller. A nomination by the people direct will find its natural and simple complement in direct election.

Speculation and Money Monopoly

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—The House committee that is investigating the alleged money trust has not inspired universal confidence. Its counsel the New York press attacks on every occasion, with or without ground. But the committee is doing good work and opening the eyes of many to evils in our banking and currency situation that only students of "dry" scientific literature are aware of. Agitation and education, with a few popular sensations, are essential to the prosperity of any considerable reform movement. Secretaries of the treasury, citizens leagues, authoritative economists, public spirited bankers have written and spoken

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders
WASHINGTON—Ensign R. M. Griffin, detached the Utah Jan. 1, 1913, to the Roer.
Medical Director J. C. Byrnes, detached command naval hospital, New York, Jan. 12, 1913, to home.
Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. Valz, detached the South Dakota, to the Kansas.
Passed Assistant Surgeon C. T. Grayson, detached the Mayflower, to bureau of medicine and surgery.
Chief Boatswain Frank Miller, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy in accordance with section 1453 of the revised statutes, to home.
Carpenter Frederick Mackle to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1912.
Paymaster's Clerk H. P. Tichenor, appointed to the St. Louis, the Galveston and the Charleston.
Marine Corps Order
First Lieut. A. M. Watson, detached marine barracks, Philadelphia, to recruiting office, Cincinnati.
Movements of Naval Vessels
The Sterling is at Boston.
The Arkansas and the Delaware are at Key West.
The Yankton is at Monte Christi.
The Cyclops is at Seville Point.
The E-L and the Vermont are at Lynn-haven bay.
The Mers has left Portsmouth, N. H., for Seville Point.
The Montgomery has left Key West for Pensacola.
The Nashville has left Monte Christi for Sanchez and Santo Domingo City.
The Standish has left Annapolis for Norfolk.
The Fanning has left Norfolk to prepare for final trials.

for years on the "concentration of money and credit" in the country. The tendencies to concentration, it has been argued, are the outgrowth of our chaotic and antiquated system, under which each banker must shift for himself and under which neither elasticity nor stability is possible. A system which breeds panics and scares must beget concentration of the extra legal and irresponsible kind. Only a sound and radical reorganization of the banking and currency system will arrest the tendency to concentration and monopoly. If the "money trust" investigation brings home to legislators and citizens this truth, known to thoughtful students of the problem, it will not have labored in vain. . . . The committee may not discover any actual "money trust." But it is discovering and will continue to discover the existence and rapid growth of tendencies to unregulated concentration that are dangerous in the extreme, and let us hope that these discoveries will lead to an impartial, intelligent, non-political handling of the banking and currency problem by the next Congress.

The Virginia, the Georgia, the Rhode Island and the Illinois have left Hampton Roads for Boston.
The Utah has left Hampton Roads for New York.
The Potomac has left Norfolk for Indian Head.
It has been recommended by Charles F. Stokes, surgeon-general, that a special board be appointed to investigate the articles of clothing supplied to enlisted men in the navy. He recommends that this board report to the secretary of the navy.
The naval militia board, Jan. 13, will active consider the question of placing the naval militia on the same basis as the organized militia, and will draft a bill.
A strong protest from the members of the naval militia at St. Louis has been received by the secretary of the navy because of the designation of the Isla de Luzon, a small ship captured during the war with Spain, as the station ship there for their use. Besides the statement that "she is an old relic," there is some complaint that the draft of the ship is far too great for extensive use in the Mississippi river.
The electric machinery for the collier Jupiter is practically completed and information has been received in the navy department that the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., is nearly ready for its installation. The Jupiter is equipped with turbine engines and the electrical machinery is being installed as an experiment to determine whether the total efficiency of the turbine can be utilized while the ship is running at low speed.

HYMN-WRITING CONTEST IS BEGUN BY HARVARD MEN

At Harvard a competition in hymn writing in connection with the revision of the University Hymnal will continue till the first of March. It is said that the book does not contain enough of the old-fashioned hymns.

The new organ was dedicated yesterday morning with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. A. P. Fitch.

MONEY PLEDGED FOR GIRLS' HOME
Pledges of \$6000 were quickly made at a meeting in the chapel of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Roxbury, yesterday toward a home for girls in connection with the parish. It will be built on land adjoining the church at a cost of \$25,000, and work will begin in the spring. Miss Frances W. Bennett, secretary of the Y. W. C. A., submitted a statement that its quarters are inadequate and the new quarters needed.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

YSAYE AT OPERA HOUSE

Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, played at the Boston opera house Sunday afternoon with Anthony Dubois conducting the orchestra. The works he presented were the Vieuxtemps Concerto in D minor, No. 4, and the concerto of Lalo known as the "Spanish Symphony." A large audience applauded the famous Belgian artist in both his selections and recalled him at the close of the second until he gave an extra piece with accompaniment of piano.

The performance of Mr. Ysaye was of a finer quality than concert enthusiasts are wont to applaud, but it was of a quality they are fair to praise always. For it gave their life that direct and searching interpretation that they go to a concert expecting. It left the virtuoso out altogether. It was the kind of playing which brings the listener and his life and aspiration in immediate contact. Every person in the house in listening must have been brought face to face with his best self, with no third character intruding in the drama. That perfect bringing together of the individual and his ideal, to accomplish which every man is ready at a moment's notice to pick up his staff and travel far, was effected by Mr. Ysaye in the closing portion of his Vieuxtemps reading and the second and last sections of his Lalo interpretation.

And it was done under what would have seemed adverse circumstances, had there been wide advance announcement that a substitute conductor was to direct the orchestra. Two great soloists have appeared in Boston this week under the musical guidance of the men little known or unknown to the town, and things have gone on apparently just about as well as they would have if the regular leaders had been in charge. A city which is to have a famous year because of its great orchestral conductors, is to have, it seems, an equally remarkable year for its minor conductors. After all it looks as though conducting were more a question of good taste than of mere generalship, and the assistant conductor who has solid academic and esthetic ground to stand on can carry off the honors of our important occasions with applause. Mr. Dubois happily was not impressed with the day as his one opportunity to leap into American fame. He simply saw a piece of work lying before him that had to be done well. And he went in and did it. He gave a subdued reading of the accompaniments of the two solo works that agreed most sympathetically with the mild Ysaye tone. He kept the orchestral coloring down to a gray that allowed the Ysaye tints to be effective.

Mr. Ysaye stands rather aloof from his composers. Their music is regarded as something which he has to fill with meaning rather than something on which he is to make a commentary. His playing therefore has to be an extraordinary degree the effect of improvisation. There are times when his thought towers high, other times when it sinks to common-place levels. His composers accordingly seem now to write rapid passages of formula work, now to write exalted poetry. Mr. Ysaye looks at his listeners and at most appears to sing to them at the moments when he is really communicative. His phrasing is probably the nearest to that of the great dramatic singers of any violinist's. His tone has extraordinary variety of color. And in this regard, too, he seems to use the same palette as the modern vocalists.

The technique of Mr. Ysaye's playing is a thing the listener does not think about until after the concert is over. It is simply non-existent and does not even force itself on attention when in-

terpretative purpose is at ebb. Mr. Ysaye could entertain his audience vastly, during those times when his mood of improvisation leaves him, by showing what the Belgian tradition of brilliant bowing and double-stopping is; but he is above all that. The thought rhythm with him is paramount. Brilliant paragraphs of eloquence separated by passages of mere sober treatment constitute his plan of address to his public.

On the program with the two violin selections was an orchestral number, "The Youth of Hercules," by Saint-Saens, which Mr. Dubois conducted; and the "Gwendoline" overture of Chabrier, and the "Hungarian March" of Bizet, which Mr. Britt, the first cellist of the orchestra, conducted.

ELMAN RECITAL

Mischa Elman and the Sunday afternoon audience at Symphony Hall yesterday both had a good time. Mr. Elman felt like playing and the audience distinctly felt like hearing him play. Eight pieces in addition to the program, among them, of course, the Dvorak "Humoresque" and the Beethoven Minuet in G, were demanded and willingly given. The audience filled the hall to overflowing. Some time before the scheduled hour the 200 seats on the stage were taken and a fringe of listeners was standing in the aisles at the sides. Applause for all numbers was quick, frequent and insistent. It was an attentive audience and the appreciation shown was a tribute to Mr. Elman's artistry. Apparently the Handel sonata was liked as well as the more flowery numbers.

Mr. Elman has developed from a boy prodigy into a player worthy to be ranked among the world's great violinists. And the best of it is that he will get better. As his thought matures he will be in a position because of his technical equipment to give out the very best in the music written for his instrument. Even now his is a tone that is scarcely equalled by any of the big men before the public. It has a glowing warmth and an appealing flexibility, and he projects it with a searching that touches heartstrings.

In comparison with other players this warmth of tone is a most noticeable characteristic. His harmonics are not the warbling of tone that most violin players achieve, but glow with a certain solidity and in them is feeling. Seldom has an audience heard sounds such as he brought out in harmonic double stops in the Paganini number yesterday. And that his technique was appreciated was evidenced by the applause that could not be contained but broke out after the completion of each variation in this number.

In playing the Beethoven sonata in F major, which began the program, Mr. Elman had two handicaps, a too insistent piano under the hands of Percy Kahn, and the necessity of playing from notes. Yet even against these the playing of the adagio molto espressivo, the second movement, showed a clear, vibrant song tone surprising in its appeal. The Ernst concerto in F sharp minor, the second number, had fireworks of the kind that a violin virtuoso likes to write into his pieces, and these Mr. Elman enjoyed. Always, however, and this is what will make him one of the really great violinists—the joy of the technician is made subservient to the feeling for the music.

Following is the program:
Sonata, F major, Beethoven; concerto, F sharp minor, Ernst; sonata, D major, Handel; nocturne, No. 2, op. 27, Chopin; Wilhelm; waltz, Hummel-Burmester; love song, Sammartini-Elman; Hungarian dance, No. 7, Brahms-Joachim; I. Paganini, Paganini.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

READING

New officers elected by the Baptist church took charge Sunday, as follows: H. O. Copeland, M. L. King, deacons for three years; Leland W. Kingman, superintendent of Bible school; James A. Freeman, librarian; Waldo G. Smith, Harry P. Bosson, Mrs. Angie Whitaker, standing committee; William B. Pierce, treasurer; W. L. Bailey, clerk; E. H. Copeland, collector; M. L. King, H. O. Copeland, Harry P. Bosson, finance committee; Miss Florence King, Mrs. L. C. Millbury, Milton McGregor, music committee; Harry P. Bosson, M. L. King, George M. Hutchinson, parsonage trustees; Mrs. Lewis Millbury, Miss M. Kate Trow, Joseph Crosby, Mrs. W. R. Clarke, social committee; W. G. Smith, auditor; the Rev. Frank M. Holt, S. G. Stewart, federation committee; Mrs. Bertha Gordon, Mrs. E. E. Copeland, Mrs. F. M. Holt, Mrs. W. L. Bailey, visiting committee.

MALDEN

Col. Moses B. Lakeman camp of Spanish war veterans has elected: Victor W. Collier, commander; Cyrus F. Lamb, senior vice commander; Samuel F. Wiggins, junior vice commander; A. M. Briggs, orderly of the day; W. M. Douglas, orderly of the guard.

ARLINGTON

The new officers of the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., include Edwin L. Sterling, commander; Henry Clark, senior vice commander and George H. Averill, junior vice commander.

The Arlington Woman's Relief Corps has elected Mrs. Catherine Finley, president.

NEWTON

Mrs. M. S. Wallace of 68 Chester street, Newton Highlands, entertains the Monday Club this afternoon.

The American Guild of Organists will hold a service Wednesday, Jan. 15, in the First Baptist church, Newton Center. The organ prelude will be played by Frederick Pollitt of Providence, R. I., the offertory by Alfred Brinkler, F. A. G. O. of Portland, Me., and the organ prelude by Irving H. Upton of Boston. John Hermann Loud, F. A. G. O., organist at the First Baptist church, will play for the service, and a double mixed quartet, organized by him, will render vocal selections.

QUINCY

Mrs. Helen L. Bass has resigned as treasurer of the Quincy Charitable Society after a service of 31 years.

Carroll E. Bates has purchased the Herbert Hicks' estate on Warren avenue and has taken possession.

At the Junior Friday Club meeting this afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. P. Thompson, on Brook street, the program is in charge of Miss Abigail B. Wood.

MEDFORD

William J. Bennett, a former captain of the Medford high school baseball and football teams, has been elected captain of both the baseball team and football teams of Tufts College for next season.

The Medford Historical Society will have as speaker at its meeting tonight Charles F. Reid of Brookline, clerk of the Bostonian Society, who will speak on "Milestones in and Near Boston."

WINCHESTER

The high school athletic association is planning a concert by the Tufts Musical Club to aid the athletic fund, Jan. 24. The annual freshman dance will be held in the Assembly hall Saturday evening, Jan. 4.

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LIFEBOAT RULES FOR HARBOR BOATS TO BE PROTESTED

Recent federal regulations requiring vessels to be equipped with increased lifeboat capacity are to be contested, declared Capt. Alfred A. Galiano, president of the American Merchant Marine Association, before that assembly yesterday afternoon.

A petition protesting the application of rules suitable for ocean-going vessels to vessels plying in harbors, is being circulated among Boston business men. Captain Galiano is to present this protest to the authorities at Washington. He says that too many lifeboats may render a vessel as unsafe as will too few, especially those operating in harbors where they might be beached in short order if necessary.

Luther B. Dow, manager of the marine association, addressed the meeting in lieu of John F. Dwyer, the first national president of the organization, and now a police inspector in New York city. It was decided that the association should not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

SCHOOL JANITORS TO GET MORE PAY

Increase of janitors' salaries under a new schedule, just completed by the school committee, is expected to be officially authorized by that body at its regular meeting this evening. It is expected also that Miss Helen F. McCaffrey will be made supervising nurse. Miss McCaffrey has been acting supervisor since Dr. Margaret E. Carley resigned the position last July.

NO LICENSE IS ISSUE IN SALEM

SALEM—The city election tomorrow is being approached through a campaign of great activity by the no-license people, with open-air meetings and picturesque parades. They are confident of carrying the city for the fourth consecutive year.

MELROSE

Invitations have been issued by the Melrose High School Debating Club for its annual reunion Friday evening, Dec. 20, in the high school hall.

Melrose chapter of the Eastern Star has elected: Mrs. Alice M. Taylor, worthy patron; George E. Damon, assistant patron; Mrs. Emily Eldridge, assistant patron; Mrs. Florence Littlefield, conductress; Mrs. Jennie Baker, assistant conductress; Mrs. Marcella Dunbar, treasurer; Miss Sarah Barrett, secretary. The thirtieth anniversary of the chapter will be observed Saturday evening.

DORCHESTER

The Meeting House Hill Improvement Association has elected as 1913 officers: James P. Landers, president; J. J. Connel, vice-president; John H. Dorsey, secretary; Dennis A. Colahan, treasurer.

Officers were elected by Benjamin Stone, Jr. post 68, G. A. R.

NEEDHAM

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade in Masonic hall this evening, recommendations will be made for the annual town meeting.

A new concrete addition to mill No. 1 of the William Carter Company at Needham Heights is being constructed.

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BAY STATE PRISON REFORM URGED AT 20TH CENTURY CLUB

Need of prison reform in Massachusetts was the topic of an address by the Rev. George L. Cady of Dorchester before the Twentieth Century Club at its luncheon on Saturday. Mr. Cady especially described conditions with relation to the necessity for measures providing for classification of prisoners, segregation of the worse from the better and industrial education.

Mr. Cady said that it was not uncommon to find two or three men detailed for a task at Charlestown which one man would do outside. In some states, the speaker said, industrial efficiency is being taught to the inmates of prisons with the result that they go out better able to play a decent part in the world than when they went in. This, he declared, should be the object of imprisonment.

With relation to the law providing that no supplies and materials used by the state or city shall be bought in the open market when they can be supplied by the institutions of the state, Mr. Cady said that it was not obeyed. The speaker concluded his address by declaring himself in favor of an entire reorganization of the prison commission.

E. Stagg Whitin of the national committee on prison labor said the legal status of a prisoner in Massachusetts, Connecticut or Alabama is that of a slave. In Alabama, he said, he saw a boy at work in a mine who asked him to buy him out for \$25. He had \$50 and needed \$75 in order to be set free.

It is not true that the labor unions oppose prison labor, said the speaker. A few labor leaders may do so, he declared, but it was actually the Knights of Labor that forced in New York state the law for efficiently working the prisoners for the production of goods used by the state.

He named among the officials who are working for this improvement of prison conditions, especially industrially, Governors Wilson, Johnson, Hadley, Harmon and Cary.

Rolf Cobleigh of the Congregationalist told of his visit to the Charlestown prison and the story of a lad imprisoned there, who had been a good boy, a steady, dependable lad, who fell into bad company on a single evening, and was sent to prison for three years. He was associated with the worst prisoners in Charlestown through the system prevailing there, he said.

J. A. SINCLAIR PASSES AWAY
James A. Sinclair, chief of the Boston Caledonian Club, passed away Sunday afternoon. He was engaged in the hardware business in Dorchester. He was a member of Clan McKenzie 2, O. S. C.

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Reading Led Stocks Up; Boston Strong

FINDING OF HIGHEST COURT IN COAL CASE CAUSES STOCK JUMPS

Railroads Had Previously Been Weak, but Rose Smartly With a Spurt of Several Points in Reading

OTHER RALLIES TOO

Reading jumped upward more than 89 per share today following the announcement of the supreme court's decision in the government's suit against the coal railroads, which was in favor of the several companies involved and a number of independent operators, who had entered into contracts to sell their outputs to the railroads and their affiliated companies. The court dismissed the general charge of conspiracy, although it sustained the charge on minor points of its charges and left the way open for separate suits by the government against minor combinations.

Reading rose from an earlier low figure of 138 1/4 to 148 1/4; Union Pacific from 153 1/4 to 159 1/4; and Lehigh Valley from 165 1/4 to 169 1/4. The railroads as a class, other than those directly affected by the finding, grew strong and the general market sympathized as a whole. United States Steel common, which had sold at 63 1/2, was marked up to 66 1/2 and other weak features rallied. There were some reactions from the extreme highs, but the rallies were well held as a rule, and in the last hour the market rose to the best of the day and then grew firmer.

Boston coppers sold lower today, and then grew strong. China was among the heaviest, selling at 30 1/2, more than a point below Saturday's final price. North Butte declined from a high of 31 1/2 to 30 1/2; Granite to 60; Butte & Superior from 37 to 36 1/2; Osceola was off a point; Calumet and Arizona sold at 60 1/2; United States Smelting also lost nearly a point in the general selling movement that started soon after the opening. Prices recovered generally from the lowest point and toward the close practically everything moved upward to the highest level of the session.

LONDON The stock market has closed irregular and the tone lacked confidence on apprehension that the reported acquisition of the £700,000 South African gold by Germany might induce the governors of the Bank of England to advance the minimum rate of discount. Domestic securities turned heavy and American shares were flat. Foreigners and mines showed instability, failing to respond to the dividend announcement by De Beers Mining Company. Continental houses closed weak.

COTTON SELLS AT 13 CENTS

NEW YORK—Cotton for October, March and May delivery was sold at 13 cents shortly after the market opened today, setting a new high record for the recent advance movement. Quotations have been climbing steadily five to 10 points a day since the government report of last week caused a 20-point break.

There was a good deal of cotton for sale at that figure and it was sustained only a short time being followed by reaction of 3 to 4 points but it encouraged considerable confidence among traders who have been predicting that figure for several days.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 16)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Charlotte, N. C.—Mr. Foreman of Foreman Shoe Co.; Mr. J. M. Otero of Fernandez Valdes & Co.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—F. E. Pons and F. P. Bogen; Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS

Scranton, Pa.—W. D. Brandwene of Scranton Leather Co.; U. S.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Tuesday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight. A disturbance center near Nantucket, Mass., is producing cloudy and unsettled weather this morning in the eastern portion of the lake region and New England. Another disturbance center over Kansas is causing unsettled weather in the western districts. Moderate temperatures prevail in all sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 42; 12 noon 47; 4 p. m. 47. Average temperature yesterday, 40.7-52.

IN OTHER CITIES

(Maximum)

New York	50	Portland, Me.	44
Washington	50	Albany	44
Nantucket	50	Pittsburgh	50
Buffalo	50	Des Moines	48
Philadelphia	54	Chicago	44
Kansas City	50	Denver	44
Jacksonville	60	St. Louis	54
San Francisco	54		

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises, 7:07; High water, 4:25 a. m., 4:43 p. m.
Length of day, 9:56.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers 2 pd	117	117	117	117
Amalgamated	72 1/2	74 1/2	70 1/2	73 1/2
Am B & F Co.	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	49 1/2	50	48 1/2	50
Am Can	28	29 1/2	27 1/2	29
Am Can of	112 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	114
Am Car Pkwy	54	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Am Car Pkwy pf	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Am H & L pf	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Ice	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Am Lined Oil	10 1/2	11	10 1/2	11
Am Loco	40 1/2	41	40 1/2	41
Am Smelting	60	70 1/2	66 1/2	70 1/2
Am Smelting pf	104	104	104	104
Am Steel Pkwy	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35
Am Sugar	116	117	116	117
Am T & F	12 1/2	13	12 1/2	13
Am T & F pf	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am Writing Pkwy	30	30	30	30
Anacostia	37 1/2	39	37 1/2	38 1/2
Atchafalaya	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
At Coast Line	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Baldwin Loco	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Baldwin Loco pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Balt & Ohio	163	164 1/2	162 1/2	164 1/2
Barre	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel	35 1/2	36	34 1/2	35 1/2
Beth Steel pf	63	67	63	67
B. R. T.	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Cal Petroleum	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Cal Pacific	254	256 1/2	253 1/2	256 1/2
Cent Leather	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Cent N. L.	355	355	355	355
Ches & Ohio	77	79	76 1/2	79
Chi M & St P	16 1/2	17	16 1/2	17
Chi M & St P pf	110 1/2	112 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2
Chi M & St P pf	140	140 1/2	140	140 1/2
Chi N & West	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Chino	41	42 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2
Col Fuel	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Col Gas	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2
Col Fuel	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Del & Hudson	164	164 1/2	164	164 1/2
Del & Lack	590	590	590	590
Denver	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
East	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
East	47 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	49 1/2
East	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Gen Electric	180 1/2	180 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2
Gen Motor	34	34	34	34
Gen Motor pf	78	78	78	78
Goodrich Co	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Goodrich Co pf	106	106	106	106
Goldfield	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Gr N & H	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2
Gr N & H pf	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Gr N & H pf	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Harvester	107 1/2	111	107 1/2	111
Inspiration	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Inter-Met	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
Inter-Met pf	59 1/2	61 1/2	58 1/2	61 1/2
Int Paper	18	18	18	18
Int Paper pf	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Int Pump	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Kan & Tex	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Kan City So pf	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Kan City So pf	60	61	60	61
Laclede Gas	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Lehigh Valley	167 1/2	168 1/2	167 1/2	168 1/2
L. W. B. Co	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
L. W. B. Co pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
L. N. & N	140	140	140	140
Manhattan	129	129	129	129
Mex Petroleum	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Mex Pet pf	100	100	100	100
Miami	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
M. R. & S. M.	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2
M. R. & S. M. pf	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
N. Y. Central	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Nat Biscuit	117 1/2	118	117 1/2	118
Nat Biscuit pf	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Nevada Con	19	19	19	19
N. Y. C. & S. L.	53	53	53	53
N. Y. C. & S. L. pf	73	73	73	73
N. Y. N. & H	125 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
N. Y. N. & H pf	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Northern Pacific	119	121	118 1/2	121 1/2
Ontario & Western	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Pennsylvania	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Peoples Gas	110	111	110	111
P. C. & S. L.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf	85	85	85	85
Pittsburgh Coal pf	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Quicksilver Min pf	6	6	6	6
Ry Steel Spring	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Ry Steel Spring pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Ry Steel Spring pf	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	163 1/2	168	158 1/2	167 1/2
Reading 2d pf	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Republic Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Rock Island	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Rock Island pf	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Seaboard A. L.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Seaboard A. L. pf	159	201	199	201
Southern Pacific	107 1/2	103	105 1/2	107
Southern Ry	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Southern Ry pf	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Studebaker	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Studebaker pf	20	20	20	20
U. S. & F. S. D.	30	30	29 1/2	30
Tennessee Copper	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Texas Pacific L. T.	96	96	96	96
Texas Pacific L. T. pf	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
U. S. Steel	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
U. S. Steel pf	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Underwood	98	98	98	98
Underwood pf	113	113	113	113
United Dry Goods	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. Dry Goods	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Union Bag & P.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Union Bag & P. pf	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Union Pacific	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
U. S. Reduc & Ref	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Utah	55 1/2	57 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2
U. S. Steel Iron Pipe	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
U. S. Steel Iron Pipe pf	59	59	59	59
United Ry Inv Co.	55	55	55	55
U. S. Ry Inv Co.	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
U. S. Ry Inv Co. pf	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
U. S. Rubber	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	107	107	107	107
U. S. Rubber 2d pf	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
U. S. Steel	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
U. S. Steel pf	109	109	109	109
Va. Carolina Chem.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Walsh	4	4	4	4
Western Union	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
West Maryland	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Westinghouse	76	77	75	77
W. L. & L.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Woolworth	105 1/2	106 1/2	104	106 1/2

MASSACHUSETTS GAS NET EARNINGS ARE AT MARKED INCREASE

The combined net earnings of the Massachusetts Gas subsidiaries have shown increases each month since last February, with the largest gains in the past three months, the figures for the past quarter showing an increase of 29 per cent over a year ago.

The net earnings for the past quarter were \$622,288, an increase of \$140,088, the earnings by months comparing with those of previous years as follows:

	1912	1911	1910
August	\$101,106	\$115,000	\$132,852
September	\$21,465	\$70,949	\$77,488
October	\$20,817	\$89,742	\$96,432
Totals	\$622,288	\$1,075,691	\$1,006,772

The subsidiaries, which are making the largest gains are the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, the New England Gas & Coke Company and the coal companies. The earnings of the Boston and New England gas companies are breaking all previous records in their history and the profits of the coal properties are now back to those of two years ago.

In the past three months the combined net earnings of the Massachusetts Gas subsidiaries have been \$80,257, compared with only \$38,939 a year ago and \$82,056 two years ago. The earnings of the coal companies—New England Coal and Federal Coal—for the past quarter compare as follows:

	1912	1911	1910
August	\$23,468	\$29,943	\$27,138
September	\$11,550	\$16,253	\$17,396
October	\$20,694	\$20,601	\$20,122
Totals	\$55,712	\$66,797	\$64,656

Thus far in the current fiscal year beginning July 1, the next earnings of the Massachusetts Gas subsidiaries have been at the rate of more than 6 per cent on Massachusetts Gas common stock, compared with 4.79 per cent in fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Following are the earnings of the Standard Gas & Electric Company for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, last: Gross \$2,207,758, expenses \$38,005, net \$2,245,753, interest charges \$612,780, available for dividends, \$1,632,973, preferred stock dividends \$850,007, surplus \$782,966.

The condensed balance sheet of the company as of Nov. 30, 1912, follows:

ASSETS

Cash, interest and dividends rec'd	\$31,811.30
Accounts receivable	284,254.00
Notes and bills receivable	2,401,000.00
Organization expenses	42,000.00
Prepaid taxes and coupons	168,500.00
Other sundry assets	14,040.00
Total	\$3,241,505.30

LIABILITIES

Preferred stock	\$1,000,000.00
Common stock	1,000,000.00
Interest and dividends accrued	92,521.00
Notes payable	1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,148,584.30
Total	\$3,241,505.30

This indebtedness was mainly incurred to temporarily finance additions and betterments of the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company and will be liquidated shortly when the application of these funds to issue securities has been approved by the railroad commission of California.

BOND PARAGRAPHS

Newburyport (Mass.) will receive bids until 4 o'clock Dec. 20 for purchase of \$19,000 4 per cent Pleasant street extension loan 1912 bonds, dated Dec. 2, 1912, and payable \$2000 1913 to 1921, inclusive, and \$1000 in 1922.

Woburn (Mass.) will receive bids until 4 o'clock Dec. 18 for purchase of \$46,600 municipal loan of 1912 bonds, dated July 1, 1912, and payable \$4650 1913 to 1922, inclusive.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company has recently sold \$1,000,000 4 1/2 per cent equipment gold notes series "G" dated July 1, 1912, and maturing \$1,070,000 semi-annually to July 1, 1927. Equipment purchased cost \$5,558,788 and included 50 locomotives, 500 furniture, 2500 box, 700 steel coal and 200 convertible ballast cars.

The county of Rensselaer, N. Y., will open bids at noon, Jan. 9, 1913, for \$81,000 4 1/2 per cent registered highway improvement bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1913, and payable 1914-1940.

LOCAL MONEY MARKET

The local money market remains very quiet. Money will probably begin to accumulate this week preparatory to interest and dividend disbursements on Jan. 1.

Call money is quoted 7/8 per cent; time money 6 1/2; commercial paper 6 1/2.

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances compare as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$22,224,231</	

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

BRITISH CAPITAL IS LOOKING FOR PEACE AS A CERTAINTY

Financial Relations of Some Members of the Present Government, However, Are Furnishing Material for Considerable Talk

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Notwithstanding wars and rumors of wars the city has steadily looked forward to peace as the near and certain outcome of the Balkan turmoil. Though there may be outward tremors and shivers of apprehension in his heart the city man cannot believe in anything so diabolical, anything so entirely retrogressive as a war between the great powers, who with the United States of America and British colonies make up modern civilization. This may sound like a sweeping statement and there are without doubt many city men who would deny it. They would deny it, that is, in the universal sense, whilst probably agreeing with the proposition in its particular application to the present crisis. But the writer believes that the growth of the peace idea, helped largely by such books as Norman Angell's "The Great Illusion," has been phenomenal in recent years and though, doubtless, general opinion has not yet fully grasped the idea of peace as a principle that shall be of universal application in the life of nations no less than in that of individuals, yet the practical result of this line of education is, that as the thought of war becomes projected forward from time to time as a horrible possibility, the civilized nations shake themselves as from a nightmare and with opened eyes see war after all as an impossibility.

That at least, from the financial point of view, is not only what abstract reasoning teaches but also what is borne in upon us by every day events. The financial interdependence of all the highly civilized nations makes them all members, one of another, in an organized body of credit; and the truth shown forth in the old fable of the belly and its members applies equally to this body of credit as to the one of more flesh and less mental qualities.

Hence it is that, notwithstanding all the warlike rumors, the city as a whole is basing its plans upon the expectation of peace; that men talk not of the continual fall of consols and of the reasons therefor, but of its having risen two whole points during the last two months and of the good reason there is for its further appreciation next year; that the stock markets, as a whole, while not particularly buoyant, are in a state of quiet confidence that renders bear attacks hopeless; and that the money market is talking of cheaper money, and keeping the discount rate well below the bank rate.

The present government is unfortunate in having twice recently given occasion for scandalous talk regarding the financial integrity of some of its members; or shall we say that these regrettable affairs have been more the result of imprudence than of misfortune. The Marconi inquiry is at present "dragging its slow length along," and though nobody believes the charges of personal corruption, which have been rather recklessly cast about in some quarters, still where personal relationships come in, even where persons concerned are as harmless in their intentions as a dove, the wisdom of the serpent is required in order to avoid the wagging of censorious tongues. Now comes up another question of personal relationships in the matter of the purchase of silver for India.

It had always been the custom of secretaries of state for India to buy silver (for rupee coinage) through the agency of the Bank of England. But within the last year or two it came to the ears of the secretary of state that Indian speculators in the metal had formed a ring to put up prices against him. He, therefore, made arrangements with the well-known city firm of Samuel Montague & Co. that they should secretly act on behalf of the Indian government, and by buying discreetly in small amounts and in different quarters outwit the "combine." This they appear to have done very successfully. So far, so good. But there are two facts, unfortunately in this connection, concerning the house of Montague. One is that a brother, E. S. Montague, of one of the partners, Lord Swaythling, is the under secretary of state for India; another is that Sir Stuart Samuel, another partner in the firm, retained his seat as a member of Parliament, and apparently raised no question as to his being right in so doing, notwithstanding the law that no person, under a severe penalty, should vote in the House if he or his firm be interested financially in a government contract.

Sir Stuart is said to have become liable to a fine of about £50,000, if all his votes, since he became thus financially interested be counted up and taken into consideration. If this were all, and there an end, large though the sum be, all would be, comparatively speaking, well. But the fact that, when all was over, the House of Commons was not taken into the contrary everything was "found out," so to speak, has not made a good impression. And, further, the fact that Messrs. S. Montague & Co. stand, as regards amount of loan, at the top of the list of approved private firms to whom Indian money has been lent recently, makes the look of things still worse in popular estimation.

And although every one will accept the word of the Marquess of Crewe, who, in explaining matters in the House of Lords, said: "With the utmost confidence that by buying through Messrs. S. Montague & Co. many hundreds of thousands of pounds had been saved to

the revenues of India," although every one will accept Lord Crewe's statement, the fact remains that the present government has not exhibited that careful avoidance of even the appearance of evil, which is as the breath of life to financial purity, and which it has hitherto been the noble emulation of both parties to observe as one of the precious heirlooms of political life.

Sir Samuel still keeps his seat, but the government has decided to appoint a select parliamentary committee to consider whether he has or has not forfeited it. There is, however, a strong opinion in the city that the graceful thing to do in the circumstances, would be to resign his seat. But how often political pressure prevents a man from following his own desire to "do the graceful thing."

CHARTERS GRANTED NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations:

The Melville Company, Lynn, ladies' clothing, \$215,000; George C. Melville, John Karl Woodward, David Davis.

The Bowker Torrey Company, Boston, building materials, \$225,000; Ralph Anthony, Paul Dudley Pean, Merrill F. Hubbard, Raymond T. Sewall.

Caverly Automobile Company, Somerville, 5000; Irvin C. Caverly, William A. Thibodeau, Edda C. Caverly.

Koehler Manufacturing Company, Hudson, lighting appliances, \$100,000; Ernest F. Koehler, Alexander J. Smith, Metropolitan Realty Company, Boston, \$50,000; Guy Hamilton, Lily S. Richard, LeRoy G. Limerick, Overt Sletten, Howard C. Mason.

United States Securities Corporation, Boston, \$10,000; Frank J. Smith, Kathryn A. McDermott, William J. Lyons. Chelfield Realty Company, Springfield, \$10,000; F. M. Churchill, Norman J. MacGaffin.

C. A. Reed Company, Cambridge, contracting, \$25,000; Clarence A. Reid, Herman A. Miles, Gilbert E. Kemp.

Standard Manufacturing & Supply Company, Boston and New York, \$50,000; Samuel H. Midram, George N. Haines, William Smith, Frederick R. Bussler.

United States Mail Order Company, Boston, \$50,000; Alexander Moddie, H. S. R. Buffinton.

Springfield Security Company, Inc., Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa., Portland, Me., Waterville, Conn., and Manchester, N. H., small loans, \$50,000; George Ulrich, Alice C. Ulrich, Edgar O. Bleakney.

Hide-It Leather Company, Brockton, \$200,000; Franklin W. Chaney, Edward W. Pope, Benjamin P. Cheney.

Chameleon Mining Corporation, \$300,000; Herbert C. Sholes, Frederic S. Elliott, John H. Kimball.

Title Guarantee & Mortgage Company, Boston, \$150,000; William C. Lally, A. Willis Bennett, Thomas T. Pike.

American Specialty Company, Worcester, groceries, \$100,000; Isidor Mendelsohn, Charles Singer, Barnett Kuposky, Joseph E. Yaffe, James Cotton.

Farwell-Vose Company, Ashland, farwell, \$50,000; Allan S. Farwell, Grace V. Farwell, Henry G. Vose, Lillian L. Vose.

Crown Linen Mills, Boston, \$50,000; Fred A. Gordon, Isabel H. Hassall, James Barrett.

Norfolk Realty Company, Randolph, \$10,000; William H. Hurley, Thomas H. Mahony, James J. Good.

Columbian Stevedores & Manufacturing Company, Boston, \$50,000; Michael F. Donovan, Francis M. Donovan, Richard H. Bliss, George S. Burnham.

The Maykel Automobile Company, Worcester, \$12,500; Mitchell K. Maykel, Anthony Massad, Maurice L. Katz.

The Potter Press, Boston, \$50,000; Charles W. Potter, William B. Constock, Watson M. Gordon.

C. L. Higgins Company, Boston, millinery, \$25,000; Benjamin S. Bergman, Charles L. Higgins, Charles E. Souther.

United Cleaner Company, Boston, \$30,000; Horace E. Ayres, Edward J. Ellis, Clara W. Angell.

Dr. Randall & Associates, Inc., Boston, dentist, \$5000; Dr. George M. Randall, Frederic S. Elliott.

The Suffolk Manufacturing Company, Boston, ladies' apparel, \$5000; Israel Wolper, Jason J. Berger, Wolf Berger.

The Perleas Comb Company, Fitchburg, \$10,000; Theodore A. Tulin, John E. Tulin, Anna C. Tulin.

James P. Stewart Coal Company, Boston, \$50,000; James P. Stewart, Norman Q. Stewart, Michael F. Cullinney.

Goldstein, Herman Company, Boston, commission brokers, \$5000; Abraham Herman, Hyman M. Goldstein, Meyer Goldstein.

Massachusetts Loan & Investment Company, Boston, \$25,000; Israel Goldberg, Samuel Hoffman, David Flannenberg.

Monarch Blacking Company, Lynn, \$10,000; Charles A. Bliss, John J. Kane, Katherine M. Kane, Mary A. Bliss.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK ISSUES THE SECOND NUMBER OF CIRCULAR

Orders on the Books of New England Industrials Seem to Indicate Continuance of Present Trade Activity

TARIFF AND BONDS

The First National Bank of Boston, in the second number of its monthly circular, just issued, says in part: Business in New England continues to be of enormous proportions. All trustworthy indexes point to this condition. This volume of business, however, is large on account of orders already on the books rather than because of new business coming in. The check upon the expansion of this volume is the closely sold-up condition of most New England industries caused by the shortage of raw materials. Orders on the books insure a continuance of this activity for at least three months, and in certain special lines for six months. Supplementary orders are in many instances not placed, as satisfactory deliveries cannot be promised by manufacturers. Consequently there is a strong spot demand for goods on a cash basis, and such purchases have subsided from large to small transactions in which the seller holds the power to dictate the terms. Many lines are at the threshold of a new season for which orders coming to hand are in moderate supply only.

The announcement of a special session of Congress tends to restrain the inflow of new business. Had the tariff question been reserved for the regular session of Congress to convene in December, 1913, it would have been a year later before revision could have become effective. Consequently the tariff proposition has been regarded as a "bridge to be crossed when reached," and business men have been in a mood to "make hay while the sun shines." That bridge has now been reached by the special session route, and the result is a tendency to be more than usually sure-footed about new commitments. It is not to be inferred that revision of itself is widely feared in New England commercial circles. It is the doubtful character and the imminence of it which have brought about a revulsion.

It is significant that following the announcement of the special session the stock of certain typical woolen mills declined sharply and made new low records for the year.

The effect of the present money stringency has been to restrict the extension of mercantile business rather than to precipitate liquidation of stocks of merchandise. It is quite apparent to a great many students of finance that the banking capital of today, operating under present restrictions, is vastly inadequate and that if banking institutions are to take care of the rapidly increasing business of the country, laws must be formulated, and soon, which will permit these banking institutions to replenish their loaning powers when necessary to meet unusual demands through the issue of a more flexible currency. Such laws, if passed, would go far toward preventing any such high rates as have prevailed during the last two or three weeks.

The New Haven issue of \$10,000,000 notes on Nov. 20 typifies the piecemeal, hand-to-mouth character of New England operations better than anything else which could be cited. The disposition to go slow and make short commitments, even at high prices, is a widespread one at the moment.

The bond market is conspicuous by its absence. Bond prices are sagging apparently under the pressure of a volume of new securities recently issued or about to be issued. Buying of bonds is at a minimum, although offered at almost panic prices.

Some merchants with white cedar shingles to sell are becoming a little restless under the continued quiet and in quite good brands there have been transactions lately at \$4.15 for the extra. There are many people who will not for a moment think of conceding from \$4.25 and whose confidence in the future has not been in the least disturbed by tales of the doings of their competitors. They feel sure that if they cannot get their price today they will soon be able to do so.

Woodsmen are still in demand in Maine, as many of the camps are short of their quota, and crews are being imported daily.

Following are prices at which retailers can buy of the wholesale trade. They refer to lumber 8 to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is supposed to be added. The rule is, not, however, always adhered to in sales of random.

SPRUCE LUMBER

Railroad shipments: Frames, 8-inch and under \$26; 9-inch \$27; 10-inch \$28; 11 or 12-inch \$29.

Random, 2x4 \$22@22.50; 2x3, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7 \$21@21.50; 2x8 \$23@23.50; 2x10 \$24.50@25; 2x12 \$25@25.50.

Boards, spruce covered, 5 and up \$21.50@22; matched spruce \$23.50@24; hemlock, 12, 14, 16 feet \$23.50; bundled furring, clipped to lengths \$22.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles: Extras \$4.15@4.25; clears \$3.90@4.

Laths: Spruce, 1 1/2 inch \$4.30; 1 1/2 inch \$4@4.10.

Clapboards: Spruce, 4 feet extras \$50@52; clears \$48@50.

The market for southern lumber is quiet. Purchasers as a rule seem disposed to postpone transactions whenever possible. It may be, that retailers have reasons other than the approach of stock taking for adding as little as possible to their supplies. They know that the railroad companies have more cars at their disposal than a very short time ago, and quite expect that each week now will witness a further improvement in this respect. They want perhaps to see the effect upon prices. They have heard a great deal about oversold mills and continued firmness and hardly look for any very great change but they think quite likely that there may be a little easing off.

There have been no further advances announced in North Carolina pine and some pretty close observers do not look for any more this winter unless something at present unforeseen occurs. The shortage in cars, which contributed, of course, to the increasing strength of values, is disappearing and in a few weeks new transportation facilities will again be normal. The prices given are those at which the bulk of the business passing is being done. By some manufacturers, roofers are being held for considerably more money than indicated by the higher quotations, but they are not looking for custom here. They have a market nearer their mills.

There is not quite so much interest shown in yellow pine flooring, but many people think that the lull is temporary only. In prices there is not any marked change, but some merchants think that in their advice from some of the mills with which they do business they detect a tendency to be just a little more conciliating. There are others who say that manufacturers who can ship at once have not relaxed in the least. There is no doubt that some people want more money than indicated by the higher figures, but it is questionable if today any New England buyers can be found who will consent to pay more. For a rift, sap, 1x4, \$44 is as much as most buyers hereabouts are willing to part with. Of B rift there have been sales within a few days at \$42.50, but from some people this grade may be bought for less. For C rift \$34@35 is the range generally given.

There is a little slackening in the demand for cypress, but no change whatever in price. Some of the mills can make a little better shipment, because they can get more cars, but others are no better off than they were.

USUAL QUIET OF DECEMBER IN VARIOUS LUMBERS IS NOW ON

Official Statistics of the Building Trade Are a Source of Great Encouragement for a Better Year Than 1911—Mild Weather Causes Continued Building Work

Business in spruce lumber halted a short time ago and is still very quiet, says the Commercial Bulletin. December is invariably a dull month. As a matter of fact, however, the demand is quite as good as customary at this time of year, rather better perhaps. The only real cause for complaint is that buyers are not always paying what they owe with desirable promptitude. No well informed person believes that this fact need cause any grave uneasiness. Collections are often slow just about holiday time.

A feature of the situation that should not be overlooked is that December has run almost half its course, but there has been no weather so severe as to forbid excavations for cellars. There has been work of this sort done for weeks past and frames have been purchased from the retailers right along. The activity has not been reflected in wholesale circles simply because the yardmen have been selecting the lumber from their piles. This means surely more or less extensive purchasing later.

It is interesting to note that official building reports from some 50 building centers throughout the country, as compiled by the American Contractor, New York, show an aggregate gain of 8 1/3 per cent for November as compared with November, 1911; and the past 11 months show a gain of 5 1/5 per cent as compared with the same months of the past year. The building industries enjoyed prosperity last year and it is gratifying to know that this year promises to be still better.

Orders for frames continue to be unearched now and then by diligent representatives of wholesale houses and occasionally some retailer without being solicited telephones an order. Business all told with the wholesalers is, however, restricted volume no doubt, although it is still said to be very fair with many of the yards. The price is \$20. There is no word of any sales at less.

Buyers are not hungry for random, nor is it likely that they will be until after the turn of the year. Prices, notwithstanding, are holding up very fairly well. If a man had any random that he was compelled to turn into money at once, he would perhaps be obliged to concede a little, but then a buyer looking for such a person today would have quite a task to find him. There is nowhere any burdensome accumulation. The large concern selling at rather less than most competitors in a large way is consistently charging the extras for lengths over 20 feet.

For boards of all sorts, as for practically all other descriptions of lumber, the demand just now is rather slow, but the offerings are so light that prices are not even a little lower. If, indeed, there is any change in this respect it seems to be in the direction of increased firmness in some description. Spruce siding boards are very hard to find in any quantity, and those who are fortunate enough to have them feel that this is the day of their opportunity. They will not think of quoting under \$21.50, and sometimes they manage to get \$22. For eastern hemlock boards, clipped, there is some demand all the time, and as there are very few of them they are easily sold for \$23.50. For No. 2 matched spruce boards the market is very firm. For 12, 14 and 16 feet manufacturers are sometimes getting \$24.

Laths in carload lots are not moving rapidly. The retailers generally seem to think they have enough to carry them over stocktaking time and more often than not decline to entertain the propositions of salesmen. It is said that to induce interest there have been a few offers to sell within a day or two at \$4.40 and that they have been accepted. The price rigidly insisted upon by the overwhelming majority is still, however, \$4.50. It would not do to count upon buying for less.

Some merchants with white cedar shingles to sell are becoming a little restless under the continued quiet and in quite good brands there have been transactions lately at \$4.15 for the extra. There are many people who will not for a moment think of conceding from \$4.25 and whose confidence in the future has not been in the least disturbed by tales of the doings of their competitors. They feel sure that if they cannot get their price today they will soon be able to do so.

Woodsmen are still in demand in Maine, as many of the camps are short of their quota, and crews are being imported daily.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles: Extras \$4.15@4.25; clears \$3.90@4.

Laths: Spruce, 1 1/2 inch \$4.30; 1 1/2 inch \$4@4.10.

Clapboards: Spruce, 4 feet extras \$50@52; clears \$48@50.

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Prices for flooring are for 1x4: Arkansas and long leaf pine:

Partition B and better: 3/4x3 1/2 \$30.50@31.50, flooring edge grain A \$43.75@44.75, B \$41.25@42.75, C \$34.75@35.25, flat grain A \$32.25@33.25, B \$31.25@32.25.

N. C. pine: Edge rough, under 12 inch \$33@33.50, partition No. 1 13-16x 3/4 \$33@33.50, roofers, 6-inch \$22@22.50, 8-inch \$23@23.50.

Cypresses, 1s and 2s: 1-inch \$43@49, 1 1/4-inch \$40@50.50, 2-inch \$33.75@34.25, 3-inch \$30@33, No. 1 shop: 1-inch \$30.50@32, 1 1/4-inch \$37@38, 2-inch \$40.75@41.25.

Buyers of hardwoods when giving orders just now quite frequently say that they do not wish the goods delivered until some time after the turn of the year. More often still they decline to negotiate at all but encourage hope by telling salesmen to call again after stock taking is well over. Prices are still very firm at the high level. Some of the large mills advise their correspondents that they have on their books orders enough to keep them busy for some time to come. From the small mountain mills it does not do to count upon receiving very much in the winter. They are often a long way from a railway station and the roads are frequently in an almost impassable condition. The indications are all said to be for continued firmness.

The following quotations for white pine are for the most carefully graded stock. Prices for hardwoods are for lumber from the West and South. Because of the lack of grading, it is impossible to quote eastern stock.

HARDWOODS

1s and 2s

Ash, brown, lin., \$54@56; 1 1/4, 1 1/2 in., \$60@61.

Basswood, lin., \$43@45.

Birch, red, lin., \$55@58; sap, 1-in., \$43@45.

Cherry, lin., \$95@100; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in., \$105@110; 2 in., \$115@120.

Chestnut, lin., \$53@55.

Oak, lin., \$30@41.

Maple, white, quartered, lin., \$80@91; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in., \$91@93; plain oak, lin., \$50@63; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in., \$62@65.

Whitewood, lin., \$61@63.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 \$100@103; 2 1/2, 3-inch \$110; 4-inch \$120.

Selects, 4-4 \$87@92; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 \$90; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$105; 4-inch \$115.

Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 \$75; 2-inch \$78; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$95.

No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch \$37; 5-4 inch \$64; 6-4 inch \$65; 3-4 inch \$68; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$90.

Stained saps, 1 to 2-inch \$50@60.

Shaky clears, 1 to 2-inch \$40@60.

Barn board: 10-inch D. & M. No. 1 \$41; 8-inch D. & M. No. 1 \$30; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2 \$34; 10-inch D. & M. No. 2 \$35.50.

Manufacturers of HARD and FLEXIBLE FIBRE

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE COMPANY

For Electrical Insulation and Mechanical Purposes

Made in SHEETS, RODS, TUBES, WASHERS, DISCS and Special Shapes

U. S. A.

Noted Fibre. A substitute for Rawhide.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of Trunk Fibre in all of the standard Trunk colors, Angles and bands, plain and creased, Strap Leaps, Corners for Suit Cases and Telescopes. Prices and samples on application.

NEW BANKS FORMED IN CHICAGO TAKE PLACE OF THOSE IN MERGERS

CHICAGO—Bank mergers here have not reduced the number of banks as the rapid growth of outlying sections, each with a little business center of its own, has called for the creation of new banks there. The Liberty Trust, with \$250,000 capital, has just opened. The Swedish American State Bank, with \$200,000 capital and paid in surplus of \$20,000, will open soon, it is expected.

J. L. Wilson & Sons of La Salle street are organizing the Central Farm Mortgage, Bond & Trust Company, with \$1,000,000 capital and \$220,000 surplus, to meet "the wholesale demand of farmers of the middle West for money with which to handle their products." Several attempts of this kind were made before, or contemplated, but none succeeded.

Local bank stocks have held well during the recent slump in general stocks. The combined loans of local banks amounting to \$665,000,000 are \$35,000,000 more than a year ago, and this year's average loaning rate has been 1 per cent higher than last year's or an equivalent of 7.38 per cent gain in bank earnings on an aggregate bank capitalization of \$90,000,000.

DIVIDENDS

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and a special dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 26.

The American Laundry Machinery Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred. The common is payable Dec. 20. Books close Dec. 10; reopen Dec. 21. The preferred is payable Jan. 15. Books close Jan. 5, reopen Jan. 16.

The Central Coal & Coke Company has declared usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, both payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 1. Books close Dec. 31.

The Columbia-Edison Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 15.

The Continental Box Board Company, Ltd., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent.

The Chicago, Illinois & Louisville Railway Co. has declared semi-annual dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock and 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 19.

The Pittsburgh Fort Wayne Chicago Railway Company will pay the regular quarterly guaranteed dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on Jan. 7. Books reopen Jan. 7. The special guaranteed dividend of 1 1/2 per cent will be paid Jan. 2. Books reopen Jan. 2.

The Union Switch & Signal Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on its common and preferred stocks. In addition the company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent payable in common stock to holders of both common and preferred. The dividends are all payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Dec. 31.

The Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Dec. 30. Books reopen Jan. 2.

The Temiskaming Mining Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 18. Books close Jan. 1 and reopen Jan. 17.

The Albany & Susquehanna railroad has declared its customary special dividend of \$3.45, payable to stock of record on Jan. 2. This dividend is declared out of moneys paid to Albany & Susquehanna by Delaware & Hudson Company, by order of the court, as additional rental.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

NATIVE POLITICIANS IN BRITISH INDIA ARE PRAISED FOR WORK

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sir Bampfylde Fuller, formerly governor of eastern Bengal, spoke recently at a meeting of the Royal Institute on the nations of the east and the difference of their outlook from that of the people of the west. Of India, and of the progress which had been manifested in that country of late years, Sir Bampfylde spoke hopefully.

The importance of the visit of the king-emperor in allaying, as it alone had one, the unrest of the people could not be overestimated. In the king, the Indians beheld an authority which they could acknowledge wholeheartedly without loss of self-esteem, an authority which by its magnitude and dignity wiped out the pettiness of distinctions between officials and non-officials, between Europeans and Indians. The actual presence of the king-emperor in their midst had evoked that deep-lying and innate feeling of loyalty inspired in the masses by a hereditary sovereign.

In the matter of social reform, Sir Bampfylde Fuller prognosticated a very beneficial influence from the presence of intelligent public opinion on the councils of state. Without these beneficial results, political privileges would be like blossoms that are seedless. Though thoughtful Indians had fully recognized the urgency of social problems, they had had the embargo of immemorial custom to hinder their endeavors. And besides this, the antagonism to the manners and customs of the invaders of Asia had tied the hands of the government in any reforms which affected domestic life or religious belief. The present time, however, saw Indian politicians in the reconstituted legislative councils, initiating proposals on such matters as the reform of the marriage laws.

The presence of the Indians on the councils promised to bring about a blending of the native qualities of acuteness, knowledge and patriotism with that capacity for practical administration which characterized the British race. The liberation of women, the most potent of the reforms which were sweeping the east, had already, in spite of the immense difficulties which beset its path, begun to open the doors of the harems of India.

ELECTORAL REFORM IN FRANCE URGED ON SENATE BY PREMIER

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—M. Poincaré, the prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, explained the attitude of the government to the special commission appointed by the Senate to consider the bill passed last summer for electoral reform.

Referring to the bill for electoral reform on the basis of the scrutin de liste and proportional representation, M. Poincaré explained that from the point of view of the government, the most satisfactory method of securing the representation of minorities is to enact that in a department which elects five, six, or seven deputies, each party which has obtained one fifth, one sixth or one seventh of the votes, shall have the right to one seat.

He further explained, that the cabinet had come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to find any other system equally satisfactory, although it was possible that after the principle had been adopted a simpler method might be found of assigning the remainder of the seats than that of the bill passed by the chamber. Other methods had, he said, been proposed by the government, and they were perfectly ready to consider further proposals.

The prime minister hoped that the measure would be pushed forward and that it would be passed by a large Republican majority. He further declared that if the cabinet were determined to support the measure and that if it were altered by the Senate to any great extent, the cabinet would endeavor to obtain as large a Republican support as possible, for they were determined to fulfill their pledges to Parliament, and had decided to stake their existence on the bill.

CRICKET CALLED GOOD SCHOOL

(Special to the Monitor)
WEST HARTLEPOOL, Eng.—Lady Londonderry, in advocating the game of cricket, maintains that it acts as a school of good manners, as none can indulge in personalities or recriminations. It also, in her opinion, fosters a code of honor, and the expression, "It is not cricket" means, that something has been done which is not in accordance with the highest standard of honor and fair play.

ROYALIST LEADER SENTENCED

(Special to the Monitor)
LISBON, Portugal—Capt. Paiva Couceiro, the well-known leader of the Royalist bands which have made frequent futile attempts to overthrow the republican government, has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to imprisonment and 10 years exile or alternatively to 20 years exile for having participated in the recent Portuguese rising.

SUFFRAGE WORKER EXPLAINS HIS DEFEAT



(Copyright by Topical Press)

George Lansbury, who was defeated as independent suffragist and socialist, and Mrs. Lansbury

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—George Lansbury's action in resigning his seat for Bow and Bromley, as a nominee of the Independent Labor party, and immediately seeking reelection as an independent suffragist and socialist, has made him, for the moment, one of the best talked of politicians in the country. In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor immediately after the election Mr. Lansbury gave some reasons for his defeat, and was kind enough to explain his views on the question of women's suffrage in general.

Mr. Lansbury received the Monitor representative at the offices of the new Labor daily newspaper, the Daily Herald, with which he is connected. In reply to the Monitor representative's first question as to whether, in the recent contest at Bow, the question of women's suffrage could be said to have been a clear issue, Mr. Lansbury gave it as his opinion that as far as the electors were concerned it most certainly was so.

"My defeat was due," he said, "not in any sense to my firm stand on the question of women's suffrage, but to the work of the party caucus—the Liberal caucus, the Labor caucus, and, naturally, the Tory caucus. It was due not so much to active opposition as to passive continued Mr. Lansbury, 'is typical of the party attitude, both in the House and out of it, on the question."

Mr. Asquith Seen as Barrier

If I were asked for my opinion as to the reason I should unhesitatingly give it as this. At the head of the government you have a confessed anti-suffragist. The government above everything else want to remain in office. It is essential, for the carrying of the measures to which they are pledged, that they should remain in office for another two years, and the various parties which go to make up the coalition are fearful that if women's suffrage is carried Mr. Asquith will resign, or, at any rate, that his prestige would be so badly damaged that it might prejudice the measures upon which each party has set its heart."

The Monitor representative here asked Mr. Lansbury how he had hoped it would help the cause of women's suffrage, if the Labor party had done as he wanted and voted against the government on all counts until the question was placed in the forefront of their program.

"Well," said Mr. Lansbury, "such an attitude on the part of the Labor party would never result in practice in a vote of want of confidence in the government. On principle, I am against bargaining. It is a poor way of conducting our business as a nation, but it is apparently the only way at present. The Nationalist party would vote against the government tomorrow if they abandoned home rule, the Welsh party if they abandoned Welsh disestablishment, and so on, and the government will not abandon these measures if for no other reason, simply because they know this, and these parties will never be called upon to vote against the government because the government want to remain in office."

Labor Party Blamed

Now the position of the Labor party on the question of women's suffrage might be just the same if they would

only take up a firm stand, if they would only assert their freedom as an independent party, and claim the rights of such freedom.

The Labor party to a man is pledged to women's suffrage and yet again and again they let it go by default, just for want of a little firmness and the spirit of definite purpose. It is against this shuffling, so far as the official Labor party is concerned, that my resignation was a protest.

Turning to the question of woman's suffrage generally, Mr. Lansbury declared that, in common with all others who really had the matter at heart, his adherence to it was based on principle. To him such questions as what women would do with the vote when they got it were all beside the point. In his view it was inevitable.

"Today," he continued, "women are being educated in exactly the same way as men, and have been for almost a generation. In an increasing number of industries, trades and professions women are working side by side with men, under the same conditions, and with exactly the same obligation to the state. Even in our elementary schools today girls are learning just what boys learn, and they come out of school knowing much more of arithmetic than they do of cooking, that is, they are definitely taught these things by the state."

Women Are Awakening

"Well, then, what happens? Working girls grow up into working women. They can all read and they do read. They read their daily papers, and they learn from these papers that there is a duty on tea, and that there is a duty on currants, and that they are paying that duty, and that men in the House of Commons are deliberating whether they shall add to it or take it off and put it on to something else. They then begin to wonder, these women, why they should not have a voice in it, and why something that they have to pay for, to a large extent, should be dealt with to its whole extent without them."

"They look round them," Mr. Lansbury went on, "and begin to take note of the misery and poverty everywhere in view, and they gradually learn that such a state of things is not inevitable, and that the finding of the way of escape is largely a question of intimate knowledge of circumstances, and that on these questions they have a more intimate knowledge than men, and so they ask to be allowed at any rate to help to deal with them. They claim in these fields of activity the same right to cooperate with men that they have always been unquestionably accorded in the home and in so many other walks in life, and always with a success unattainable in any other way."

Cooperation Is Law

Speaking further on the question of cooperation, apropos of a remark by The Christian Science Monitor's representative as to the charge of the creation of sex antagonism attributed so often to the whole movement, Mr. Lansbury said with a deep conviction that the very reverse was of course the case, and must always be the case, for cooperation was the law of life and the guiding principle of every normal man and woman, and

MOBILIZATION BY MISTAKE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—An extraordinary state of affairs was recently produced in a district adjoining the German frontier owing to the error of a postmaster, who mistook a telegram ordering a practice mobilization of the gendarmerie for an order for a general mobilization. This the local gendarmerie brigadier at once proceeded to arrange for and the alarm was promptly sounded in the villages and the reservists called to the colors.

The peasants appear to have turned out with the greatest readiness and to have made their way to Lunerville and Nancy, where their arrival caused considerable commotion. Eventually the mistake was discovered and the men returned to their homes. The error, of course, to be regretted, but it served at any rate to show the spirit of the reservists, who are reported as having manifested the greatest enthusiasm in answering the summons.

as men and women learned more of what could be done by such cooperation, they would become more insistent in their demand that it should be rendered possible. Working men and women alike were beginning to realize the significance of the public water supply, the public gas supply, public baths, and public washhouses; and women, at any rate, were beginning to understand in a measure what limitless improvement might be effected and what comfort added to the lives of themselves and their families by an extension of the system.

Mr. Lansbury paused for a moment, and then turning to our representative said impressively, "When one thinks of what could be done if we all worked together one stands amazed that it is not done. When one thinks, to take only one instance, of the millions of little fires, burning in millions of little rooms throughout the East End alone not half warming those who crowd round them, and yet costing so much. When one remembers that every street could be warmed from one central furnace in that street, with proper heating apparatus, at a cost so small, comparatively, as to be insignificant compared with that at present incurred. When, in addition, one realizes that all these people could be supplied with hot water, at all times of the day or night. When one recalls this and a thousand other things, one yearns to hasten the day when it shall be done."

Need for Change Noted

"Well, women are seeing this and they understand it better than men and every day the desire grows amongst them to come in and take their share in bringing it about. People talk of the beauty of home life and call loudly against its destruction by the municipality in making it more communal, but these are always people who know nothing of how the poor live. To countless thousands in London and throughout England home life is a tragedy and there is nothing to be gained and everything to be lost by hiding the fact."

"But after all," he added, after a short pause, "it is not the vote I am bothering about, but the recognition of the status of women, the recognition of their right to stand side by side with men, on an equality with them in all their activities for the common good."

The Christian Science Monitor's representative here prepared to take his leave and in reply to his expressions of thanks for a very interesting conversation Mr. Lansbury said cordially that it had been a pleasure to give his views for the paper, and that he was glad to help in any way.

SYDNEY CITIZENS AGAINST CLOSURE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—At a meeting of the citizens of North Sydney held recently, a resolution was passed unanimously protesting against the closing of Government House, Sydney, against his majesty's representative. Meetings for a similar purpose have already been held and arrangements have been made for further meetings to take place throughout the state.

DRESDEN GROUPS SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At Messrs. Christie, Manson and Wood's sale rooms, a Dresden group fetched 680 guineas. Another similar group was sold for 660 guineas, while a Vienna group realized 810 guineas. A pair of Chinese famille-verte vases, figures of boys, went for 560 guineas.

COMPENSATION ACT AT WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A Blue Book containing statistics regarding the operation of the workmen's compensation act has just been issued. The subject is treated from the basis of seven great groups of industries: mines, quarries, railways, factories, harbors and docks, constructional work and shipping.

The total amount paid in compensation under the act was £3,056,404, an increase of £356,709 on the sum paid in 1910. When costs, legal and medical, are included, the total charge amounts

P. AND O. COMPANY REPORT TELLS OF SHIPPING REVIVAL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The report of the Peninsula & Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the year ending Sept. 30 states that after providing for insurance claims the surplus, including £267,617 brought forward, stands at £307,141, as compared with £410,915, including £67,182 brought in.

The most interesting passage of the report deals with the appointment of two members of the management to seats on the board in view of their eventually becoming managing directors. This arrangement, which is a return to the original regime which required three members of the board to be appointed as managing directors and act as a permanent committee for conducting the daily business of the company, is due to the wish of the proprietors to relieve Sir Thomas Sutherland of the duties which he has fulfilled with such distinction for a large number of years. Sir Thomas has been chairman of the board for 32 years and managing director since

1872, and for the last 13 years has been sole managing director.

With regard to additions to the Peninsula & Oriental fleet, the report states that three more ships of the Ballarat class are in process of construction for the Cape-Australia line. For the Chinese intermediate service two vessels, the Nankin and Novara, have been built and are now employed in the service, and two more vessels of the same type have been contracted for. For the Bombay line a contract has been made with Messrs. Caird & Co. for a mail passenger steamer of nearly 12,000 tons, to be known as the Kaiser-i-Hind. The total tonnage of these contracts amounts to 35,000.

Finally, the report says that following upon three years of very poor business in the shipping world a most satisfactory revival has set in. This improvement has taken place though conditions, owing to the strikes, have not been favorable to the registration of large earnings. As far as can be foreseen, concludes the report, the trade of the world seems likely to continue, on the whole, favorable, and shipping promises to be well employed.

FORMER SULTAN'S PROPERTY IS SAID TO BE WITHHELD

(Special to the Monitor)

TANGIER, Morocco—If the reports received in Tangier from Fez and Marrakech are correct, French prestige will not have been strengthened, for the authorities are said to have prevented the former Sultan, Mulai Hafid, from taking possession of certain properties which had been formally handed over to him by the previous French minister, M. Regnault.

If the reports are true, the lands referred to have been seized as well as certain crops and stores. Those interested would seize such an opportunity to induce the natives to believe that the French have not now any intention of keeping their agreements. For this reason it is to be hoped that the question will be settled with as little delay as possible, and that the legitimate demands of Mulai Hafid will be satisfied.

VICEROY'S RESIDENCE PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—The government intends to provide Lord Gladstone, the Governor-General, with an official residence at Johannesburg.

STATE IRONWORKS BILL IN N. S. W. IS BEFORE HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The New South Wales government proposes to establish a state ironworks to manufacture for state works the iron and steel it at present imports to the value of £1,500,000 per annum, and has brought a bill before Parliament to obtain the necessary sanction.

It is estimated that the cost of a plant to supply the state's requirements will be about £750,000. The amount of material required per year would be 350,000 tons of ore, 200,000 tons of coke, and 70,000 tons of limestone. That would produce the amount of iron required by New South Wales, about 150,000 tons.

The employment altogether would mean an expenditure of about £500,000 annually, which would be spent in the state instead of going overseas. The government is stated to be in a position to acquire at once an ore deposit of unlimited quantity and approved quality, but the details have not yet been made public.

VERDICT SUPPORTS BELFAST MAGISTRATE WITH DISSENTIENT

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN—The complicated judicial problem created by the trial in Belfast of persons implicated in the recent disorders can hardly be said to have found a satisfactory solution in the judgment just delivered in the kings bench division, Dublin.

The immediate matter for decision was a motion on the part of the crown to show cause against a conditional order of prohibition directed against W. Davison, J. P. At the proceedings in Belfast some time ago, when the crown, after entering a nolle prosequi, rearrested the prisoners, thus virtually discharged, Mr. Davison decided, on the request of the crown council to hear the case alone, in spite of the fact that seven other magistrates were present, and Mr. Nagle, the resident magistrate, ruled that they were all seized of the case equally with him as he had not taken any portion of the depositions alone. Mr. Milling, the district inspector, stated at the time that the several magistrates had simply attended to defeat the ends of justice, and the prisoners were removed from the dock.

The crown, in the present action, sought to support the action of Mr. Davison, and ultimately secured a verdict in his favor. The court was divided, however, two of the judges, the lord chief baron and Mr. Justice Gibson, being in favor of discharging the conditional order, Mr. Justice Boyd dissenting.

ANTI-MILITARIST PRINT SEIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

DUSSELDORF, Germany—Two thousand copies of an anti-militarist pamphlet were seized at the Socialist headquarters for Rheinland and Westphalia. A number of copies were already in circulation.

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THE HOME FORUM

HUMOR IN FAMOUS TRAGEDIES

REVIEWING a little volume of wit and humor chosen from Shakespeare some one calls attention to the fact that the "Comedy of Errors" has furnished but a single page of the volume, while some of the tragedies, notably "Hamlet," have seemed to be far richer in wit and humor. Here is indicated a way in which Shakespeare departed from the traditional theories of the earlier French dramatists, and their ideas of the Greek tragedies. It would appear that wise men differ seriously, however, as to the old Greek tragedies. The early Greek writers had a great deal more of every-day human nature, and especially of a certain perhaps sardonic humor than many modern readers are prepared to appreciate.

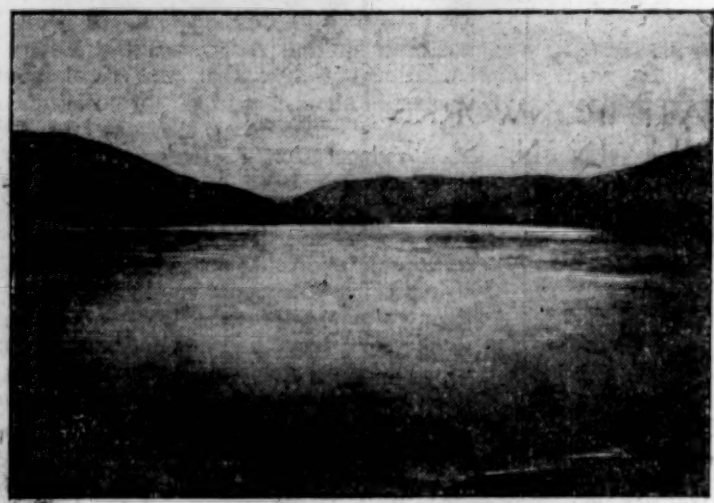
Prof. Paul Shorey said something to this effect in discussing Euripides not long ago, when he maintained that he was to his own times much what the best contemporary writers of plays are to ours, and that he satirized and showed up the follies of his day in what must have been a mirth provoking fashion to those who understood his allusions. Of course, we all recognize the fun in Aristophanes, his lampooning of dignities, but the great tragic writers are likely to take pretty seriously. Perhaps the time will come when the fun in "Hamlet" will be lost sight of, amid the intenser meanings of the work, for there is a fashion in fun, and what seems humorous to one age has lost its point in another. Wit, of course, is always appreciable if one sufficiently understands the occasions and conditions of its utterance, and just here is doubtless the reason why many of the thrusts at folly and hypocrisy and the like which abound in the Greek tragedies and in Plato, too, are hidden to us today—because we do not really understand what the writer intended to convey.

Still there is a great deal of humorous or lightly sarcastic talk in all the ancient plays that can be appreciated even in the bluntest of translations. For example, in the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus, when the hero has returned from Troy victorious, his wife seeks to do him honor. She begs him to step out of his

car on to the tapestry which she has provided and not upon the bare ground. Agamemnon, like any other manly fellow, objects to such fripperies and refuses to walk on the purple carpet. Clytemnestra asks him, "And what thinkest thou that Priam would have done, had he achieved this triumph?" Remembering that Agamemnon has just been mightily victorious over Priam, King of Troy, we may read appreciatively the conqueror's reply: "I think in truth he would have stalked upon embroidery."

In the end Agamemnon yields the point, though he takes off his sandals before stepping on the embroidered tapestries, saying that it is a great shame "to waste my substance by spoiling with my feet my wealth and tissues bought with silver."

"MIDNIGHT" PHOTO ON THE YUKON



YUKON VALLEY, NEAR DAWSON

MANY people do not realize that the "Land of the Midnight Sun" is not confined to the Scandinavian peninsula, but that all that portion of Alaska and the Yukon territory lying inside of the Arctic circle has its five months of continuous daylight and five months of perpetual night, with the one month intervening, both spring and fall, during which the change from one season to the other is very rapid.

Dawson, the capital of the Yukon territory, lies just outside the circle, so that the sun sets for a short period at midnight, but on the white-capped sum-

ACAREFUL study of the epistles shows how strongly the apostles realized that the teaching of Christianity brought a great sense of freedom to its followers. We may note how often, and in how many different ways, they brought out this point; and how they gloried in the knowledge, even when finding it necessary to warn their readers not to use their freedom as an occasion to offend. So clearly were St. Peter and St. Paul able to see the falsity of the material claim to fetter and imprison, that we find their trustful, confident sense of their freedom in God's service and of the omnipotence of their heavenly Father followed by the opening of their prison doors. Even when in actual bondage, as a prisoner of the law, we find St. Paul repeatedly accorded an

amount of personal liberty not often granted, in those days, to others in similar plight.

When Moses guided the Israelites out of Egypt, out of the hard servitude of centuries, they were not at once able to rise to the full understanding of their inheritance in the promised land. It was only when a new generation, born in the freedom of their desert wandering, rose above the fear resulting from the false sense of slavery, that they were able to encompass the walls of Jericho, and raise, in unison, that triumphant shout before which the walls fell down flat.

In that wonderful parable of the prodigal son, Christ Jesus showed in a few telling words how the elder son, in his belief of obedient service to his father, had missed the true meaning of his position as a son. He had lived and worked in his father's house, but had not known, had not realized, what his position really was. This was epitomized in the reply to his complaint: "Son . . . all that I have is thine." Later Christ Jesus declared of himself: "All things that the Father hath are mine."

It is the joyous and inspiring fact of man's eternal sonship with God, revealed again through the teachings of Christian Science that makes its thousands of students so proverbially happy and free. The bondage of material belief, of cruel creed, of medical law, the surrender to want and woe, to pain and disease, drops away from the earnest student of Christian Science. He finds that since God is his Father, the Giver of all good things, not one of the supposed discords of material sense can have any place in the true image and likeness of Him who "saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very good."

In the record of the temptation which came to Jesus in the wilderness, we learn that he turned deliberately and emphatically away from the false claim of evil, to be, and to have, power, refusing each attack with a reply taken from the Scriptures. Christian Science is teaching mankind to see, and to understand, that in deed and in truth good is the only power. Its students are thereby being able to turn away from the false beliefs in which so many have been held captive. How often has a kind-hearted doctor unwillingly pronounced a sentence from which there seemed to be no appeal! How often has a devoted nurse felt it a hard necessity to be cruel to be kind! Great, indeed, is the sense of freedom experienced by those who have learned to know that the message of goodwill to men includes and demands nothing but good; that the Christ-healing is with us today as a precious, and inalienable inheritance. The weary and heavy-laden, the sick and the suffering, have only to turn to it, and reach out for the leaves of that tree of life which the beloved disciple saw were "for the healing of the nations."

Heaviest of all burdens is the burden of fear, and it is in the lifting of this that Christian Science comes as an angel of peace to suffering humanity. "Fear," wrote Mrs. Eddy, "is the fountain of sickness, and you master fear and sin."

Day to Day

To every man a door is shown. Whose key is his, and his alone. Though ruin to our ignorant eyes have fall'n upon his paradise. Step after step unfolds the way To those who search, believe, obey . . . By countless cares, unpraised, unknown, They make their far ideals their own, And still in the world's mirrors trace Reflections of the Father's face. With God there is no great nor small. Save as we yield Him part or all. . . . Then, be our lot however poor, Each dawn is as a welcome door, Each humblest act the wondrous key Of infinite opportunity. —Dora Read Goodale.

Tee-Hee

A woman, who desired to make a favorable impression in her neighborhood, was showing her collection of antiques. "There," she said, pointing impressively to an old yellow teapot, "that teapot was used in the Boston Tea-Party." Everybody.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Horses at School

No one observing the horses which the mounted policemen of large cities ride stops to think of the vast amount of training required to make these horses able to stand like statues when a torch-light procession is going on and the red lights and bands and shouting make the most familiar city street look like a combination of stage and circus. But the well trained police horses of New York do stand like statues. For they have graduated from their school, and they must be a credit to their teachers.

The school is graded from kindergarten to high school. The great difference between this school and other city schools is that the schools for children accept any child who wishes to be taught (and some who think they do not), while the school for the horses accepts only members of a certain shape, size and color, and, moreover, those who have been tested as to their intelligence and ability to learn the lessons which their future work demands. They are trained in movements, walk-

ing, trotting, running, obeying the word of command or the touch of the rein on the neck. They are then taught to wear a saddle and bridle, with no mount as yet, and then they take the rider on their back only, in most cases, to throw him off again quite promptly. For horses have to learn that this strange weight on the back does not mean that any harm is coming to them. The instructors are very kind, for they know that they cannot train a horse by frightening him. When at last the horse takes kindly to a rider he is ridden out into the streets and tested in a many ways until he is used to all the noises and sights which are strange enough to the green country horses at first. In time he becomes steady, and we may see him standing with his rider at the crossing of streets where children go to school. There is a story of a horse who does all the necessary work at such a crossing without a word from the rider, even lifting a child to a place of safety sometimes by catching him gently by the loose back of his coat and setting him out of harm's

He Forgot

"Are these genuine goldfish?" asked the customer. "Yes, ma'am, 14-karat," thoughtlessly replied the clerk, who had recently resigned his position in a jeweler's shop. —Buffalo Express.

The cotton crop for 1911—more than 16,000,000 bales—was the largest ever raised. The crop this year, although less, is likely to rank next to it in size. —Youths Companion.

Today's Puzzle

My first's an animal of speed
Yet decks an ox's back;
My second's used most anywhere
When other fast'nings lack.
My whole is worn by ladies all
But never by the men;
Now guess me quick before I tell
When you read me again.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Canine.

DEFENDERS OF MODERN SINGING

MME. SEMBRICH, whom we all acclaim as mistress of her wonderful art of song, has roused by her recent pronouncement a new school of bel canto, or perfect singing, two defenders of the modern style, first in composition and second in singing, which of course follows from the style of the music. Dr. Damrosch says in reply to Mme. Sembrich that the bad singing of today does not follow because the composers, as Mme. Sembrich thinks, require dramatic effect from voices rather than purely musical and vocal beauty, but because teachers force pupils upon the stage before they are really vocally prepared to sing music of any kind. He holds that modern music can be sung as perfectly as music of the older school.

Mme. Gadsby joins him, saying that just because modern music does not demand the old time coloratura one need

not think that the singers have forgotten how to use it. She would have all pupils trained, indeed, in the earlier Italian school—such music as "Lucia" and "Traviata"—and thus be prepared for the right use of the voice in the more sustained and dramatic music of the hour. She thinks that the right method of singing is one, only, and that all good teachers know it and use it and are to be respected for their labors in the cause of good art. She thinks, moreover, that it is perfectly possible to sing Wagner with pure bel canto, as Mme. Lehmann and the De Reszkes proved.

All good singers know the pure and classic method and style, even as students of literature are first taught by classic models before they broaden out into the more romantic school of the modern day. She admits that many singers today have lasted for only a brief if glorious career because they did not take time for proper preparation. But she is certain that the art of bel canto cannot be lost, as the other musicians cited seemed to expect, for the simple reason that the singer cannot exist without bel canto. Those who try to find a royal road to perfect musicianship will come to understand their error and moreover with the change of taste in musical composition which is sure to come other vocal styles still must be developed. If the music of the present does not demand all the resources of the voice, it is argued, this does not prove that the voice is not still capable of brilliant coloratura when the demand for it arises.

Coal in United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom there are over 3000 coal mines operated under the coal mines act, and the number of persons employed is in round figures 1,015,000, of whom 80 per cent are engaged below ground. The number of surface workers is approximately 196,000, of whom 6000 or about 3 per cent are women. These 3000 mines in the course of 1911 produced the enormous total of 272,000,000 tons of coal. If a tunnel was built 5 feet high and 5 feet wide these 272,000,000 tons of coal would represent such a tunnel 93,000 miles long, i. e., the mines in the United Kingdom during the year 1911 in the aggregate hewed a passage or tunnel 5 feet high by 5 feet wide equal in length to nearly four times the circumference of the earth at the equator.

Science And Health

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, December 16, 1912

Buffalo Blockade a Waterway Argument

NEWSPAPERS like to print, and the people like to read, news of the growing and harvesting and moving of the crops. In the larger cities, to be sure, there is an affected indifference to rural affairs, but it veils only thinly the natural and universal interest in the principal source of the country's wealth and material comforts. Fundamentally, everybody is interested, as everybody is deeply concerned, in the crops from the time of planting to the time of marketing. It is a question, however, after everything has been said by the newspapers, and after all the estimates have been made by the department of agriculture, and after all the reports of railroad car and elevator pressure and shortage have been read, whether the public really takes in the subject in all its magnitude.

Speaking of wheat mainly, it is almost impossible for those removed from the area of production to grasp its extent. At the port of Buffalo just now a condition exists which brings the productivity of the nation in this particular more vividly to view than could any array of ordinary figures. Buffalo is the eastern outlet for the traffic of the Great lakes, and inside the breakwater that forms the boundary of its outer harbor there are now lying three miles of giant grain-laden freighters waiting an entrance to the inner harbor and the docks that they may discharge their cargoes. Never before in the history of the port, the despatches tell us, has there been such a blockade at Buffalo. The fleet of fifty-three vessels carries 15,000,000 bushels of grain, almost entirely wheat. In the meantime there are twenty vessels discharging in the inner harbor, and a score of vessels are due from upper lake ports before navigation closes for the winter. From 500 to 1000 carloads of wheat a day will be transhipped from Buffalo to Atlantic points during the next three months. This will still leave an immense volume of the cereals to be shipped by canal in the spring.

There is complaint to the effect that the railroads are not at present supplying a sufficient number of cars. This comes from the elevator interests. The railroads, on the other hand, claim that there is no car shortage. Possibly both complaints are well grounded. An explanation is to be found in the fact that the nation is growing faster than its rail transportation facilities. What better, more convincing, argument for waterways could be advanced than is contained in the fact, so plainly presented here, that a fleet of vessels on the Great lakes is able to store at Buffalo in a few weeks a volume of grain that the railroads cannot move in months? Does it not give additional force to the contention that in discouraging or blocking waterway development the railroads are standing in their own light? They should see that cooperation between themselves and the waterways in the near future will be demanded by the needs of commerce and that it has already become an inevitable step in the progress of transportation and distribution.

Celebration of the tercentenary of the discovery of logarithms goes far toward justifying the belief prevalent among students that some day people will be so misled as to celebrate the invention of trigonometry.

New and Nice Problems in Civic Affairs

IT HAS come to be as clear in matters appertaining to city government and city planning, as in those appertaining to observation and construction along all other lines of human progress, that the things below the surface demand the exercise of keener perceptive faculties than the things above it. To the student of municipalities the outward expression of things in these days simply indicates, in many instances, a hidden cause. An illustrative instance is to be found in the corroding of sewer and water pipes, and of the steel underpinning of mammoth skyscrapers in several of the cities. The losses sustained by Chicago from this cause in recent years have been stated at an enormous sum. The expenditure of several millions may be involved in the repair of harm already done and in the prevention of such harm in the future. But effects of this sort could not have been guarded against a few years ago because they were then unknown.

There is something that borders on the romantic here, and yet the underlying facts involve very practical considerations. Hardly less interesting has been the experience of certain dwellers on Beacon hill in Boston with reference to the Cambridge subway. It has been found that the rumbling of the trains moving to and fro in the depths of the historic hill has been disturbing to the people occupying the buildings on the surface. Nobody anticipated such a condition when the subway was planned. The question is: Is it not time that engineers were being trained to take into account all conditions growing out of modern progress, with the view of overcoming them? The tendencies are toward not only underground, but overhead activities. They are, at all events, away from the surface to a greater degree than they have ever been before. Forces are in practical operation that are making possible travel below and above; these forces are as yet but little understood; they are in the infancy of their development, but it is time that they were being taken into account by the expert city planner. Development cannot safely proceed along one line only; it will not do to disregard, or to be indifferent to, the consequences of change, or of what amounts to revolution in some instances. The interrelation between the laborer in the bowels of the earth and dweller on the hill top, between the sewer builder and the trolley corporation, the electric power corporation and the skyscraper owner, the subway constructor and the club member—the intimacy between civic and private affairs—has become so close, and is rapidly becoming so nearly identical, that he who plans in these days must, indeed, be deep in thought and wide of view. The city planner who would rank as an expert, in other words, must be able effectively and economically to rearrange old cities as well as to lay out new ones, he must deal with business districts as well as parks, he must use his ingenuity not only on the horizontal plane but also on the vertical, he must harmonize urban strata or layers as well as areas.

Pledge Keeping and Strife

FORMER AMBASSADOR CHOATE improved his opportunity last week, when he had an audience of leading citizens of New York assembled to plan for adequate celebration of a century of peace between the United States and Canada, to enlist with former Secretary of State Root as a pleader for high standards of national honor. He had in view creation of opinion hostile to refusal by the United States to arbitrate its differences with Great Britain over the Panama canal treaty pledges. As a jurist and as a diplomat and also as an old-fashioned American Mr. Choate hopes that his native land will not, by action of the Senate, disgrace herself, and at the same time undo the patient work of generations of workers for the cause of arbitration. Now a leader in a great, benign, international movement, the Senate apparently would have the United States fall from its high estate.

Mr. Choate enlarged the scope of his remarks to include the world, when he pointed out the logical effect of statesmen's and rulers' contempt for treaty pledges. Few things do more to confirm militarism and foster war than indifference to honor by statesmen and by nations. Precisely as among individuals who make up a nation, so among states. Deceit is the mother of strife. When "Yea" ceases to be "Yea," then Babel follows and close behind is Armageddon.

Europe's recent experience confirms this truth; hence the secret cynicism with which the world looks on the conferences to define the terms of peace between Balkan allies and Turkey and to adjust rivalry between neighboring powers. There is curiosity, of course, to know what the nominal terms of settlement are to be and as to how much will be vouchsafed to a credulous public telling who seemingly and who actually dominated the gathering and for what ends. But there have been too many broken treaty pledges of late, too many secret compacts, too much subordination of national and racial interests and human welfare to the schemes of a "denationalized high finance" group, to make it easy for an informed "citizen of the world" to accept as final many conclusions arrived at by contemporary diplomats.

The United States has accumulated considerable prestige as a nation of its word. That is an asset worth more to it than Panama tolls collected for an era at rates self-imposed. The irony of the situation is, that for sake of an unnecessary method of revenue production—Secretary Stimson and Professor Johnson, the expert statistician, being witnesses—the republic now trifles with the notion that it can prudently evade a request that it practise what it has long preached.

Huntington Avenue Subway

ACTUAL conditions and future changes in the region of Boston now served by surface traffic on Huntington avenue make inevitable construction of a subway in the not distant future. That the demand is real and that it comes from responsible persons and institutions is beyond question. More than in other regions of the city this one seems likely to show growth in splendor and social utility during the next generation. Already it has some of the city's most impressive buildings and worthiest centers of culture. Thousands of students and lovers of art enter and leave it day after day. Rapidly its undeveloped land is at last being covered with residences as well as with institutional structures. All of this means inevitable demand for swifter transit to and from so much of the city as lies east of Copley square.

The Monitor commented a few days ago on the broad and bold scheme for connecting Copley square with the heart of the wholesale district on Franklin street by which the present shopping district of the city could find relief from its congestion and a radial highway be laid out such as all great urban centers come to need in the course of time. Has not future development of the region which lies west of Copley square and through which Huntington avenue runs some claim to be directly connected with this proposed new highway east of Copley square? In other words, why could not the proposed new subway under Huntington avenue, with connections at Copley square with the coming Boylston street subway and the Park street terminal, proceed on down town through the avenue outlined in Mr. Minot's plan, and, terminating at Post Office square in the heart of the business region, not only make accessible that territory but establish connections with the projected new Boston & Eastern interurban that is to bring in passengers from towns and cities north of Boston? In short, why cannot Huntington avenue, both in fact and in name, be extended into the core of the city along a line marked out by the Minot plan, thus in a broad, effective way making possible exit and entrance to the region east of Washington street without penetrating the already congested retail business district lying between that thoroughfare and Tremont street?

Incidentally it may be remarked that a Huntington avenue subway terminal at Mechanics hall would be ridiculous. Westward the course of growth takes its way and the policy of construction can hardly fail to take heed of this fact.

IN A recent report from the Chilean capital appearing on the Monitor's Latin-American page, a German army instructor in the service of that South American republic is quoted as refuting the inferences drawn from the Turkish military disaster as reflecting on German prestige in South America, notably in Chile. As the item points out, the discussion of German vs. French armaments is timely because of the stir made over the partially unsatisfactory result of the latest Krupp cannon acquired by Chile on the recommendation of the Chilean military commission in Europe, the beginning of which controversy, it should be said, antedates the Balkan campaign.

Colonel von Hartrott's defense, so far as may be judged from the report, would probably have been stronger had he shown less pique at the notion of the Balkan campaign forecasting a possible surprise at a future trial of strength between France and Germany, but otherwise his utterances are to the point, dignified and characteristic of the proverbial Prussian sobriety. Doubtless, the colonel's protest was prompted by sense of duty rather than feeling that German military prestige in South America was in jeopardy, for whatever the German instructors may have done, or failed to do, in Turkey, their work in Chile is unimpeachable and goes far beyond mere military education.

German Military Prestige in South America

To appreciate this one must have seen the Chilean recruits come in from the southern provinces and must have watched the process of their transformation in an incredibly short time. Again, to get an idea of the thoroughness of the work and the extent to which the Chileans are able to assimilate it, one must see the training which the Chilean officers, drilled by Prussian methods, are giving the Venezuelan and Colombian soldiers, notwithstanding the great differentiation due to climatic and racial conditions between their own recruits and the material they find in tropical America. The Monitor has frequently spoken of the civic value of the work done by Chilean officers in reorganizing the Colombian army as a basis for its nationalization through conscription, perceived to be the greatest safeguard against civil strife.

The Chilean, like the Prussian, is martial to the core. He is a born fighter, but it cannot be said that he takes naturally to discipline. To make a soldier of him according to a modified European standard means nothing short of transformation, but when it is accomplished, after infinite labor, the result is as creditable from a civil as it is from a military standpoint. Much more of the stability of modern Chile is due to its military service than is realized, and the more it spreads in South America the less need there will be for the Monroe doctrine.

COUNTRY school teaching, to say the least, is not always an ideal occupation. It is one of the most glaring defects of the American educational system that the rural school teacher is allotted neither the consequence nor the compensation she deserves. We have had occasion heretofore to touch in these columns upon a movement in some parts of the country the intention of which is to remedy this defect through the process of consolidation. Where two, three or four rural communities find it impossible to support good schools separately, the plan is to unite their resources, provide one good building and employ one good teacher. This method has not been in operation long enough as yet to demonstrate its feasibility and usefulness. Objection to it is that it compels some of the pupils to come from a considerable distance. On the other hand, the equipment of the consolidated schools is so much better than any they possessed individually that no pupil who is disposed to appreciate opportunity will be deterred from taking advantage of it by reason of the longer walk.

But there are oftentimes reasons why it is the better plan to preserve the individuality of the district or neighborhood school. Indeed, if the neighborhood school can be properly maintained, there can be no question as to its greater usefulness. A neighborhood without a school is lacking in a very essential moral and social influence for the young, no matter how many and how great the educational establishments at a distance may be. For this reason it is easy to fall into sympathy with an idea advanced by Dr. Philander P. Claxton, national commissioner of education, before the fortieth annual session of the Massachusetts State Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, recently held in Springfield, Mass. Dr. Claxton proposes giving to every district school teacher, for his use while acting in that capacity, a farm of several acres and a home, in addition to his salary. This, as Dr. Claxton views it, would not only be helpful to the teacher materially, but it would encourage his interest in agriculture and lead him, naturally, to interest his pupils in the subject of farming.

There is one other important point in its favor not reported as having been touched upon by the educator named—such a plan would afford first opportunities for the graduates of the agricultural schools. "The Education and the Future of the Farmer's Child" was the topic on which Dr. Claxton was speaking. One of the most important things connected with the soil question at this time is the necessity of holding the children of the farm on the farm. No better, no more certain, means of accomplishing this is likely to be found than that by which the subject of farming is presented to the youth as a trade demanding as much intelligence and skill, and entitled to as much respect, and as certain of yielding profit, as any calling country boys would be likely to drop into by going to the town or city. Dr. Claxton's idea is one that local and state authorities everywhere would do well to consider carefully.

IT is the common understanding among students of the tariff, and among its supporters and victims alike, that everything not included in any of the other schedules is wool and, therefore, can be found listed under schedule K. Some things, of course, are so plainly not wool, as for instance, glue, olive oil, soap, cement, glassware, pig iron, tin plate, hay, shingles, glucose, etc., that they have thus far escaped inclusion in this almost all-embracing schedule, but a decision just handed down by the treasury department would seem to indicate that nothing save thorough revision by the Democratic Congress can long keep any of them out.

This decision is to the effect that a silk hat is wool. It has been discovered that there is some woolen material under the brim and band. Hence it passes over to the open arms of schedule K, and hence, also, instead of paying a duty of only 60 cents ad valorem, it must hereafter pay that much for being a silk hat, and at the rate of 44 cents a pound additional for having a little wool under its brim and band.

Schedule K must have had its eyes upon the tall hat for a long time. The wonder is that scrutiny that finds wool in a plug hat should fail to find wool in a watch fob or a pair of sleeve buttons.

However, the strangest thing about this whole matter is that the Payne-Aldrich tariff should be so bold at a time when timidity would be more becoming. Nearly all the new representatives and senators to take their seats in the extraordinary session will wear tall hats. This is according to precedent. They drop them later, but the beginner in Congress would not think of going to the capital in anything except a plug. Very well, the beginners in the extraordinary session will be forced to pay at the rate of 44 cents a pound in excess of what they already think is a flagrantly iniquitous duty. Naturally, they will remember this when they are called upon to vote on the Underwood bill, and naturally they will be least relenting in their hostility when they reach schedule K. It would seem that the tariff is bent upon inviting its own destruction. Of all things, it should not have meddled with the stovepipe hat on the heels of a national Democratic victory.

Better Support for the Rural Teacher

Even the Tall Hat Is Not Immune